FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 OCTOBER 1986

Libya

Comment on Kalb Resignation — JANA's political editor viewed U.S. State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb's resignation as a clear indication that the "fig leaf" covering U.S. leaders has fallen, revealing President Reagan's "ugly attempts" to mislead the U.S. and world public opinion by using "lies and trickery" against Libya.

Italian Reaction to Al-Qadhdhafi — The "offensive and threatening" remarks about Italy contained in Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's 7 October speech were described by an Italian Foreign Ministry spokesman as "absurd" and unworthy of comment, Rome radio reported. Italy was "disconcerted" by Al-Qadhdhafi's verbal attacks, which came only a few days before the two countries are due to sign a scientific and cultural agreement, the radio said.

Syria

Denying "direct or indirect" Syrian complicity in the April attempt to sabotage an El Al airliner, a Damascus Radio commentary charged that such accusations are part of "Israeli-U.S. psychological warfare" which has launched a "new campaign" of pressure. Syria denounces terrorism, especially those acts by "hired tools" of the United States and Israel, the commentary stressed, adding that Syria has offered to help France expose those behind recent "terrible terrorist acts" in Paris.

Lebanon

Shaykh Subhi Salih's funeral was held in Tripoli 8 October, Beirut radio reported, adding that his assassination was denounced by Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the Sunni mufti, and by Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council. Khalid and Shams al-Din had cut short their visit to the Soviet Union because of Salih's murder.

As for the "camps war" near Tyre, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported further clashes between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen in the Al-Rashidiyah camp area, adding that ongoing meetings and consultations have thus far failed to resolve the conflict. In Beirut, five people were killed in clashes between rival Palestinian factions in Burj al-Barajinah, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Iran-FRG

About 300 Iranian "students" temporarily occupied grounds of the FRG Embassy in Tehran to protest the closure of the Iranian stand at the Frankfurt Book Fair and the arrest of a number of Islamic Republic supporters by the FRG police, IRNA reported.

The demonstrators forced their way into the compound despite "police efforts" and preventive action by embassy guards, who used teargas, IRNA added. In a related report, AFP said that Iranian police stood by but did not intervene. The Iranian Foreign Ministry apologized to the FRG for the incident, DPA noted.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian shelling of Basra killed 6 civilians and wounded 10, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

DRA

TASS announced that the withdrawal of six Soviet regiments from the DRA will begin 15 October and will be completed by the end of the month.

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QNA: 'Arafat Says PLO Has Not Abrogated Amman Pact

JN071013 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Oct (QNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said that so far the PLO has not abrogated the Amman agreement, which was signed on 11 February 1985.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan* published today, he said the PNC is the only side that has the right to make such a decision. On the proposed Middle East international peace conference, he said the PLO agreed to participate on the conference's preparatory committee. In this regard, he denied that the U.S. and Egyptian views on the international conference formula are identical. 'Arafat said: Egypt officially informed us that its views coincide with the Soviet Union's views in this regard. Expressing regret over the failure to hold an Arab summit conference because "Arab differences have been snowballing," he referred to the Iraq-Iran war and expressed regret because so far the Iranian leadership has not responded positively to the Islamic and international organizations' calls for peace and to Iraq's peace initiatives.

Further on AL-WATAN Interview

JN082017 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1810 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that our Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland are stronger than ever and constitute a shield for the Palestinian revolution, the PLO, and its leadership, adding that every time the Palestinian revolution and the PLO face a crisis, the Palestinian masses become this strong shield and impregnable wall and strongly and bravely support the PLO and its leadership.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan* published yesterday, 'Arafat said the recent poll conducted in the occupied land by neutral sides is the latest proof of this absolute popular support for the PLO against the siege around it from more than one position and from more than one side. [passage omitted]

Asked about the pressures on the PLO to accept UN Resolution 242, which does not recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, Abu 'Ammar said: I would like to ask if those who recognized Resolution 242 have regained their land. Egypt of Camp David has not yet regained Sinai, and Tabah is not the only example. Syria has recognized Resolutions 242 and 338, but did not regain Golan. Lebanon also has recognized Resolutions 242 and 425, but did not regain the border strip and Jazzin. It is a difficult equation.

During its 12th session, our PNC rejected this resolution as long as it treats our people as refugees. We affirm we have principles, and when we say that we will deal with international legitimacy, we deal with the whole of international law, not with one resolution. We have announced and continue to announce that we say yes to all UN resolutions on the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. Therefore, we say to those who insist we should deal with Resolution 242 apart from the other resolutions: This is not fair, because international legitimacy is an indivisible unity. [passage omitted]

'Arafat Praises Kuwaiti Position on Palestinians

LD081354 Kuwait KUNA in English 1234 GMT 8 Oct 86

[By Saleh Nazal]

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 8 (KUNA) — PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat hailed Kuwait's "brotherly and firm" support to the Palestinian cause and expressed appreciation for the "valuable" assistance extended to the Palestinian people.

In a statement to KUNA, 'Arafat said he was "pleased" to be received by H.H. the amir. "H.H. as usual expressed in the name of the Kuwaiti people their determination to adopt the brotherly and firm stand on the side of an equitable case for the Palestinian people on all levels," 'Arafat remarked.

The PLO chief said he thanked his highness the amir for the "warmth with which Kuwait embraces the Palestinian brothers here and the Palestinian question on the international forums and on all levels."

'Arafat said he was particularly grateful for the assistance accorded the Palestinians inside and outside occupied territories.

'Arafat said he discussed with H.H. the task of the Islamic good offices committee that was formed in an effort to mediate a settlement to the Iraq-Iran war. This committee stemmed from the Islamic summit of Al-Ta'if in 1982. The committee is slated to meet November 10, in Jeddah.

'Arafat said he also discussed with H.H. the Islamic summit that will be held here in the second half of January. He noted the necessity of adequate preparations on all levels with a view to serve the Arab and Islamic nation and foremost putting an end to the Iraq-Iran war, was among the major topics on the agenda.

'Arafat said he also exchanged views with H.H. on the conditions of the Palestinian people inside occupied territories and the hardship they are suffering under the yoke of occupation.

The plight of the Palestinian people in refugee camps in Beirut and south Lebanon together with the Kuwait and Arab endeavors for the sake of relieving the Palestinians from the wrath of the difficult experiences they are undergoing, was also studied, 'Arafat noted.

'Arafat said views were exchanged with H.H. on the "important" results reached in the recently held non-aligned summit of Harare.

On his meeting with H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, he said talks covered a number of "pressing" issues, particularly the problems facing the Arab nation on more than one front, including the Iraq-Iran war as well as the assaults currently being mounted against Palestinian refugee camps in south lebanon.

'Arafat said Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah responded positively and his support to strengthen the equitable Palestinian case was "tangible."

The PLO chief said he examined with H.H. Shaykh Sa'd a number of issues encountering "my Palestinian brethern in Kuwait and H.H. showed full sympathy and readiness to resolve all problems."

'Arafat stressed that the PLO submitted to the Arab League official and documented memos on contacts between Arab parties and Israel which took place secretly in Paris. He said the PLO will bring up this question in the first Arab League meeting.

The PLO leader flew in here yesterday.

Vows To Fight 'Plot of Normalization'

LD082011 Kuwait KUNA in English 1946 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 8 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat Wednesday commended the sincere gesture made by H.H. the Amir of Kuwait of bailing out Arab universities in the occupied lands from their financial difficulties.

'Arafat told a mass rally, held this evening at the PLO office here, that Kuwait is footing the bill of these universities so that they continue with their educational mission.

The Palestinian leader, currently on a visit to Kuwait, renewed his warning of an imminent Israeli attack against South Lebanon, following a troop buildup there, and accused the Shi'ite Amal Movement, which has been besieging refugee camps in the south, of acting as a second buffer force in the so-called security zone between Israel and Lebanese national resistance fighters. 'Arafat reiterated that the Palestinian revolution would not abandon the military option and would continue to exist on the geo-political map of the Middle East.

He explained that investigations by the organisation had proved that no Palestinian party was involved in last month's attack against a Jewish synagogue in Istanbul and vowed to fight against what he termed as a plot of normalisation with the Zionist enemy.

Monte Carlo Reports Khalaf News Conference in Paris

JN071707 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1610 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Fatah Central Committee Member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], currently on a private visit to Paris, today accused the Syrian intelligence service of being behind the statements that the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia and the Committee of Solidarity for Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners recently issued. These two organizations claimed most of the explosions that took place in Paris last month.

At a news conference at the PLO office in Paris, Abu Iyad said the PLO is ready to cooperate with all the parties suffering from terrorism, whose perpetrators exploit the Palestinian problem to justify their actions. Abu Iyad added that the wave of terrorist operations against France is to make Paris change its policy in the Middle East and divert its attention from the Lebanese crisis.

Abu Iyad said the kidnappers of the Western hostages do not have the power to release the hostages, who are part of a bigger operation whose objective is to obtain political gains for those carrying out this policy. Abu Iyad said he proposed to the French authorities that they hold contacts with the Arab League and other countries in the Middle East, particularly Iran, to discuss France's differences with these countries. He added that he deems it necessary that France reach an understanding with Iran.

Abu Iyad said he and his French interlocutors also discussed the economic and social assistance France may provide to the inhabitants of the occupied territories, as well as France's support for a European initiative to speed up the convocation of an international Middle East peace conference.

PLO's Qaddumi Interviewed on Palestinian Unity

PM091005 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview with PLO Political Department Director Faruq Qaddumi by Muhammad Sadiq in New York; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Sadiq] Whenever the question of PLO participation in the so-called peace process is raised, U.S. officials contemptuously say: Where is the PLO you are talking about? It is torn apart and scattered in several Arab capitals.

What is your answer to that? What has become of Palestinian reconciliation efforts and the attempts to restore PLO unity or Palestinian national unity?

[Qaddumi] First of all let me say that the imperialist forces, the hostile forces, Israel, and those lacking national consciousness who readily believe such rumors are all putting emphasis on these rumors to undermine the PLO. Regrettably, Arabs have tried to contain the PLO, but all such attempts have failed. It was claimed that the PLO was divided, but then the PNC met and provided clear evidence that the Palestinian people are most firmly behind the PLO. [passage omitted]

We are raising generations capable of criticism from a position of patriotism and courage, but within the limits of democracy and not in an attempt to hurt or defame the leadership. Although this democratic game is a dangerous one because it is a game within a revolution and because people carry arms, it is nonetheless a clear proof of the healthy state of action within the PLO. [passage omitted]

[Sadiq] But you have not answered my question regarding what U.S. officials say about the PLO.

[Qaddumi] We challenge anyone to show a more popular revolution, movement, or party. Reagan did not get the 93-percent support that 'Arafat got. Not even De Gaulle got that percentage of support from the French people. He got around 50 percent. We therefore challenge anyone who claims that the PLO is

divided and fragmented. It is natural, however, to have varying views in the various leaderships. Any organization is entitled to say that it does not agree with the Jordanian-Palestian agreement, for example. I myself — and I am secretary of Fatah — said that I was not in favor of that agreement, but when a decision was made by the leadership I abided by it.

Many organizations have left the PLO and then rejoined it. We want to establish genuine democratic traditions. We prohibited recourse to arms: Although certain circumstances forced some of our brothers to use arms at some point, we stopped that. We want opposition to be really guaranteed. We defend everyone's right to oppose and to exercise that right, but he must abide by the view of the majority.

We defy Murphy and Shultz and we call on the United Nations to send a fact-finding committee and to hold a referendum to learn the views of the Palestinian people everywhere.

[Sadiq] But what has become of the efforts to restore national unity and PLO unity?

[Qaddumi] Let us just say that we want to strengthen unity and the unity of the factions within the PLO. To put it quite frankly and clearly, we are mainly interested in the PFLP, which has its own special circumstances of which we as well as the brothers in the PFLP are aware. There have been contacts with the DFLP, the ALF, the PLF, and the Palestian Communist Party, and a statement was issued in Prague on these contacts. There was full agreement on most of the issues, even on the Jordanian-Palestinian working paper. A declaration is required for the abrogation of that paper.

[Sadiq] Why do you attach so much importance to the PFLP?

[Qaddumi] Because the PFLP is in fact one of the biggest Palestinian organizations. The DFLP also has weight. The PFLP has a weight, size, and political position that the other organizations outside the PLO at present do not have.

To go back to the question of the Jordanian paper, I say: According to the PLO's procedures and constitutional tradition, this matter should be discussed by the PNC, so long as there are organizations outside the PLO, and a decision should be taken on this matter. We have announced the suspension of that paper, however, and said that it is no longer valid. The PNC will decide, and with the PNC decisions we will perhaps have the final obituary. [passage omitted]

[Sadiq] What is the latest information regarding Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation?

[Qaddumi] Our policy is really clear and unambiguous. Yes, we want relations with fraternal Syria because Syria is politically, geographically, and militarily important. Along with friends and brothers we have made efforts to build fraternal relations with Syria, but this desire on our part should not be seen as a sign of weakness. No, this desire reflects a strategic understanding of the nature of the battle, the conflicting forces, and the inevitability of reunion and alliance between us and Syria with all its strength. We feel that our strength and unity are increasing every day and that we are getting closer to our liberation goal. [passage omitted]

[Sadiq] Could you tell us about the latest Syrian-Palestinian contacts?

[Qaddumi] Whenever and wherever there is a chance to contact Syrian officials we talk to them, despite their harsh words, and tell them clearly that we need them and need their forces on our side so that they can support us and we can support them. That applies not only to Syria but to all other Arab forces. We sorely need an end to the Iraq-Iran war so that the heroic Iraqi Army can stand with us and so that every Muslim can stand with us if he really wants to liberate Palestine.

[Sadiq] Have you met with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' here at the United Nations during the current session?

[Qaddumi] Yes, and I greet and meet with brother Faruq on every occasion. I have struggle ties with him and I do not hesitate for one moment to exchange views with him on common issues.

[Sadiq] What about Jordanian-Palestinian relations since the suspension of the Amman agreement, and what is the result of Arab efforts to improve Palestinian-Jordanian relations?

[Qaddumi] There is no need for Arab efforts to restore coordination between us and Jordan. We know that the Jordanian people are our people. We are one and the same people and we have had a unity experiment that was successful for a long time. Our relations with Jordan are special relations, we do not need mediation, and we will not seek Arab mediation on this score.

Jordanian officials wanted to discontinue political coordination with us. They took that step, and we responded calmly, without getting excited, and maintained our attitude and our dealings with Jordan because we do not want a fight with Jordan.

The PLO is flexible within reasonable limits acceptable under the tragic circumstances of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people, but the PLO refuses to make concessions, and no Arab regime can force it to do so or speak on its behalf. We speak for our people and, like any other Arab regime, we are permanent members of the Arab League. The era of trusteeship is finished forever. With the exception of the United States and Israel, the world is with us, and time is our guarantee.

[Sadiq] What is the PLO'S position on the recent appointment of three mayors by Israel?

[Qaddumi] We reject any appointment by Israel of any municipal official in the West Bank, because acceptance of such an appointment would mean acceptance of the occupation and the reality of occupation. Anyone who accepts that is taking a suspect route. So we reject it utterly. [passage omitted]

KUWAIT

Paper Rejects Demand by Iran, Islamic Jihad

JN081839 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 7 Oct 86 pp 1, 26

[Editorial: "A New Machination by 'Neighbor' Iran"]

[Text] The Islamic Jihad organization, which is alien to jihad and Islam, has reiterated its old claim, which is once again rejected, and has repeated its attempt to link the release of the French hostages in Beirut with the release of the criminals who were responsible for explosions in Kuwait. This is in an attempt at cheap blackmail. This suspect organization and its supporters who plan terrorist acts in this region and in world capitals have come to master this vile and insidious method.

Facts and all the evidence irrefutably confirm the close relationship between the Islamic Jihad organization and "neighbor" Iran, a relationship that is based on planning, conspiring for, and implementing terrorism. The Islamic Jihad and Iran, which backs it fully, know that their illegal demand to release the murderous saboteurs in Kuwait is categorically rejected. This decision is irrevocable. Maneuvering and pressure will be useless. Kuwait has adopted firm principles from which it does not deviate. These principles are that there can be no bargaining with terrorists and no mercy to those who tamper with Kuwait's security and citizens.

The perpetrators of the explosions have committed vile and ugly crimes and cannot escape punishment. The attempt to depict them as mujahidin, as the Islamic Jihad organization tried to do in its statement, is a big lie and cannot deceive any reasonable man. Jihad cannot take the form of sabotage, explosions, and blind hatred. The arena for Islamic Jihad is not in Kuwait. Our country is truly considered one of the staunchest champions of sincere Islamic action. We are one of the pillars of real struggle for the attainment of the aspirations of the Arab and Islamic nation.

The Islamic Jihad organization, and Iran behind it, know very well that their attempt to obtain the release of their criminals in Kuwait is a futile attempt and will always be firmly rejected by Kuwait. Why this new attempt then? Why also this attempt to involve Kuwait in the issue of the French hostages and before them the U.S. hostages?

This new blackmail is a self-condemnation by the Islamic Jihad organization and by Iran. The Iranians manipulate this terrorist organization and plans its bloody sabotage operations. This extortion attempt also makes these parties suspects in the terrorist operations which recently took place in the French capital.

Kuwait has always demonstrated that it has good intentions toward all its neighbors, including Iran. However, it seems that Tehran does not want to change its policy. Iran's leaders see good-neighborly relations as an opportunity to export terrorism, attack tankers, threaten aggression, and appoint itself the protector of terrorists and asking for their release so that they can wreak havoc once again.

Because Kuwait categorically rejects terrorism and believes in the principle of firm punishment for criminals, then the new request by Islamic Jihad and Iran must put us on our guard even more. We must strive to prevent career terrorists from carrying out any new act of sabotage or any new machination to which they may resort.

'Arafat Meets Amir, Prime Minister

LD081153 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1021 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, 8 October 86 — PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat met here today with the Amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and later with the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, with other Kuwaiti and Palestinian officials present.

There is no official information about what was discussed during the two meetings, although it is believed that the talks centered on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the situation in the refugee camps in Lebanon, as well as the Iraq-Iran war. 'Arafat arrived here last night as part of a tour to a number of states in the region.

OMAN

Bahraini Heir Apparent Praises Military Meeting

JN081710 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 6 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al-Khalifah, heir apparent and commander of the Defense Force in fraternal Bahrain, has praised the good results reached by the GCC defense ministers who met in the Sultanate of Oman, which is known for its meticulous preparations for this conference as well as for its concern about making a success of GCC meetings.

In an exclusive statement to the newspaper *'Uman*, his highness said the conferees adopted sound resolutions for supporting military cooperation among Council countries. Asked about the military exercises held by various military units of the GCC countries and their contribution to current coordination and cooperation, His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa said: The military exercises held by the GCC countries have developed the capabilities of these forces and resulted in great advantages that will appear in the future. He added: We are concerned about increasing and developing these exercises so that all council countries may participate in any exercise.

Concluding his statement, he said: We are optimistic about future military cooperation because we believe in the importance of the GCC as well as in its appeal to the desires of the region's peoples. He stressed military cooperation is the best way to reach this goal and achieve coordination in all areas as agreed on by the leaders of GCC countries.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Returns From UAE Visit

EA082325 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, returned to Aden this afternoon from the UAE following the conclusion of an official and friendly visit of several days. He informed the *Aden News Agency* that during the visit he had delivered a letter from Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the People's Supreme Council presidium, to his brother, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, UAE head of state, on relations between the two brotherly countries and the parameters of their reinforcement and development.

Brother al-Dali added: Prior to this visit we led our country's delegation to the 41st UN General assembly session and the UN extraordinary session on Namibia. We were afforded the opportunity during our presence at UN Headquarters of meeting with several heads of delegations of the brotherly and friendly countries during which bilateral relations were reviewed and views were exchanged on several issues of common concern, as well as on the issues submitted to the 41st UN session. It is noteworthy that our country had been chosen by the eighth Nonaligned Movement summit to represent it, among other states, at the discussion on Namibia. It also had been chosen at the 41st session to chair the UN economic committee.

The brother foreign minister was met by Brother Shayi Muhsin, deputy foreign minister, and a number of ministry officials upon his arrival home.

Supreme Council Session on Regional Developments

LD082316 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The brother chairman's political report to the Peoples Supreme Council dealt with the Presidium's efforts in the field of strengthening and reorganizing the peoples control to enable it to carry out its tasks of fighting morbid and bureaucratic manifestations. At the level of the national cause, the report explained the efforts made in unificatory coordination and the intensive contacts between the two parts of Yemen at the official and popular levels.

The report also dealt with the efforts made to reinforce our brotherly relations with the states of the region on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness and the contacts made with the brothers to reinforce relations and strengthen the close ties and means of bilateral cooperation.

It also reviewed developments in the political situation in our Arab region, particularly the latest developments in the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war, and the American and Zionist threats to the gains of our Arab peoples and aimed at aborting the struggles of the forces of the Arab revolution. [passage omitted]

Great delight was also conveyed in the report at the rate of expansion of our country's relations with the socialist countries, headed by the USSR, and their increasing role in providing all forms of support to help our Yemeni people to overcome the many difficulties and obstacles left behind by the 13 January bloody conspiracy. Our country's relations with socialist Ethiopia and the reinforcement of the joint militant ties between the two revolutions, parties and peoples were also viewed with gratification. [passage omitted]

The council was also pleased by all the unificatory efforts being made by the leaderships of the two parts of the homeland, stressing the need to continue the efforts to activate the sessions of the Yemeni Council, the ministerial Committee and the remaining joint committees between the two parts in order to serve the common aims of reestablishing Yemeni unity on peaceful bases. [passage omitted]

The council discussed a report on the security situation in the republic during first half of this year. Members of the council commended the role being performed by members of the security institutions in our country to preserve security and stability all over the country. They stressed the need for increased security vigilance and the level of readiness to confront any sabotage attempts and acts by the imperialist and reactionary circles which want to infringe upon our nationalist regime and its sovereignty.

The council will continue its proceedings tomorrow morning, Thursday, to discuss the remainder of its agenda.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAR President's Departure Statement

LD081039 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1515 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Jeddah, 7 Oct (SPA) — YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih made a statement to SPA before departing from the Kingdom at the end of his visit paid at the invitation of King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He said the following in his statement:

It is a pleasure for me, as I depart from the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to express my satisfaction at the results produced by this visit. I am expressed by the character of the very friendly bilateral relations which link our two fraternal countries and peoples. Our peoples derive their strength from their authentic civilized history. The purpose of these relations is to continue the present tangible achievements. Our ties are turning the common aspirations into progress toward the future. We are making joint efforts to develop these relations in order to achieve the aspirations of the fraternal peoples.

We are also satisfied with the issues that we discussed in the light of developments and recent issues in the Islamic, international and Arab arena. We discussed the ways and means that our Islamic and Arab nation must use to achieve solidarity and to serve the interests of the Islamic and Arab nation. We touched on the issue of making united efforts and pooling our resources to face the Zionist enemy, and to achieve the dignity and victory to which our nation aspires.

This visit gave us another opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the important aspects of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's successful progress. This is an achievement of civilization. It consolidates our nation's power. This success provides a shining example of great progress in the land where the message of truth and light originated. The relations between our fraternal peoples will,God willing, witness in the future great developments that will serve the common interests and strengthen our strong and deep-rooted ties.

UAE

Oil Minister Announces Reduced Production

JN081028 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Oct (QNA) — UAE Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has stated that his country reduced its oil production as of 1 October from between 1.2 and 1.3 million barrels per day [bpd] to 950,000 bpd. This is designed to enhance OPEC efforts to attain stability in the international oil market and to support oil prices.

In a statement to the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* published today, he said that this decision was taken in accordance with the instructions of UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. He indicated that this decision was conveyed the day before yesterday to the OPEC ministerial council, which is currently convening in Geneva, and that the conferees appreciatedthis step. Expressing optimism that the conference will reach positive results to bolster the oil market, he said: I believe that we are moving toward adopting a constructive decision to support the market and prices so as to reach the $20 a barrel level.

Foreign Minister Receives PDRY Counterpart

JN081246 Doha QNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Oct (QNA) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, conferred today with PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, who is currently visiting the UAE. During the meeting they discussed means to reinforce cooperation between the two countries in various fields. They reviewed the current Gulf and Arab developments, particularly the continuous escalation of the Iraq-Iran war, its effect on the security and stability of the region, the need to exert all available means to reinforce efforts to end the war through peaceful channels, and methods to attain unity of rank and to clear the Arab atmosphere.

In a statment today, Dr al-Dali said the Iraq-Iran war is destroying the human and material energies of the two belligerents. He reiterated that the international conference is the only way to reach radical solutions to the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue.

PDRY Minister Ends Visit

JN081446 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1321 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 8 Oct (WAKH) — PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali and his delegation left Al-Shariqah at noon today following a 2-day visit to the UAE. During the visit, the Yemeni minister conveyed a message to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, PDRY chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, dealing with bilateral relations and developments in the region.

Al-Sharif Denies 'Bomb' Incident During Maneuvers

NC082121 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has denied reports by some Arab and Western media that an Egyptian fighter plane taking part in the 2d Army exercises dropped a bomb near the main reviewing stand. He also denied that an officer had been wounded in the leg by shrapnel and that the responsible pilot is undergoing investigation.

Al-Sharif confirmed that no such injury or incident occurred and that the reports are unfounded. This came in a statement Al-Sharif made to the correspondent of the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Siyasah* in Cairo today. [passage omitted]

'Egypt's Revolution' Leaflets Appear in Cairo

PM020909 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 23 Sep 86 p 1

[Mustafa al-Saffani report: "Egypt's Revolution Leaflets Reappear"]

[Text] *Al-Sha'b* has learned that Egypt's Revolution organization has recently issued a statement, a copy of which was found in the office of Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr and another copy of which was sent to the U.S. Embassy in Cairo. The statement threatened to respond to Peres' Alexandria visit and to confront any attempt to normalize relations between the government and the Zionist entity. It added that the organization's fighters would pursue Zionists and Americans wherever they may be on Egyptian territory.

Observers link this to the AFP report that the United States has alerted its nationals in Egypt. Despite denials of the AFP report, *Al-Sha'b* has learned that the U.S. warning to U.S. nationals was in writing and not just by word of mouth. This is confirmed by the fact that an American news agency in Cairo has obtained a copy of a written warning sent to a U.S. national by his embassy in Egypt.

It should be recalled that Egypt's Revolution organization had issued statements claiming responsibility for the assassination of a number of Israelis in Egypt.

Meanwhile, the interior minister has chaired an important meeting of the ministry's senior officials to introduce new and firm measures for the protection of Zionist and American diplomats in Cairo and Alexandria. The Zionist embassy in Cairo has recently been supplied with new license plates for embassy cars. The guards around the U.S. and Israeli ambassadors' residences in Al-Zamalik and Al-Ma'adi have been reinforced.

DIE WELT Interviews Mubarak on Mideast Issues

NC090554 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Our correspondent in Bonn reports that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has granted an exclusive interview to the FRG paper *Die Welt* in which he discussed Egypt's stand on the Middle East peace process and recent developments in the region.

The president said there has to be an agreement on holding an international peace conference in which all parties concerned would take part. Such a conference will be instrumental in bringing about peace between the Arabs and Israel. This would be a valuable achievements for the Middle East countries, Europe, and the superpowers.

The president pointed out that the convocation of a Middle East peace conference will not be an easy task but it is a target and a duty worthy of our efforts. He stressed that we want the five permanent Security Council members to participate in this conference. Mubarak expressed surprise at the fears that seem to have been aroused by the prospect of the Soviet Union's participation in such a meeting. After all, the president noted, a meeting [of President Ronald Reagan] with Gorbachev is taking place later this week.

Mubarak told the FRG paper that Israel should withdraw from all the territories occupied in 1967 and that this could be arranged through talks. The president also pointed out that the PLO cannot be excluded from any Arab-Israeli settlement. He said both the Israelis and the Palestinians are indispensable to any solution. Mubarak added that this is why Egypt is seeking the cooperation of the Palestinians, Jordanians, and Israelis in finding a way out of the Middle East crisis. My task is to find a solution acceptable to all parties, he declared.

President Mubarak also mentioned that he will be meeting with President Ronald Reagan in Washington early in 1987 and that they will discuss the prospects for promoting the peace efforts in the region. Egypt has good relations with the United States, Europe, and the Soviet Union, the president said.

Mubarak said that the Gulf war appears to be a never-ending conflict. Iraq has offered to come to the negotiating table, but this offer has been turned down by the Iranians despite their deteriorating economy, their dwindling income, and their heavy losses.

Asked about his achievements since he assumed power on 13 October 1981, Mubarak said that he has charted a new course for the country. Political prisoners have been released, relations between the Muslim and Christian communities are much better, democracy has flourished, and we are ready to tackle our economic problems through the 5-year plan. At this juncture, the president reviewed the country's economic accomplishments, citing the open-door policy and the achievements in production, industry, and exports.

Ghali Returns After 'Successful Surgery'

NC082136 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo from Paris this evening after undergoing successful surgery there.

Cabinet Praises Armed Forces, Reviews Reforms

NC081941 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi chaired a meeting of the cabinet today. The cabinet members praised the efforts being made by the officers and men of the Armed Forces to upgrade combat efficiency and training. Ministers who attended the maneuvers by the 2d Field Army informed Prime Minister Lutfi of this. Live ammunition was used in these maneuvers, which formed part of the celebrations marking the glorious October victory.

Minister al-Sharif added that the cabinet members reviewed a report submitted by the interior minister on the security situation. The report indicates that the situation is stable and notes the positive role played by the citizens during the Consultative Council elections. The information minister added that the cabinet studied another report on the implementation of measures to rationalize government expenditures and cut down on foreign travel. The cabinet agreed to reduce the funds allocated for foreign travel by 50 percent of the amounts spent in the preceding fiscal year. Travel allowances will be paid by the departments having foreign currency earnings and will not come out of the state budget. The cabinet also agreed that medical treatment abroad should be kept to the very minimum and should be confined to urgent cases only.

The information minister stated that the cabinet also discussed a report on the plan announced by the prime minister for administrative reform within government departments as of 1 October 1986; the efforts that have been made to modernize notarization, commercial registration, post, and civil registration offices; and the measures taken to facilitate procedures for citizens dealing with government administrative agencies. This administrative reform plan provides for the optimum utilization of official working hours and the improvement of work conditions. Prime Minister Lutfi gave orders that the executive decrees authorizing the implementation of this plan, which will cover all ministries and associated departments, be issued very soon. He also said that the progress of the implementation would be followed up.

The information minister pointed out that the cabinet members also reviewed a report on cement production. According to this report, production increased by 47 percent last year. They decided to allocate the foreign currency needed for completion of the new cement production plant, and agreed to import 2 million tons of cement in the next 3 months. They examined the policy for education at various levels. Discussion on this issue will be completed at forthcoming cabinet meetings.

Tabah Litigation Team Discusses Documents

NC081908 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Members of the Egyptian Tabah Litigation Committee met this evening. Discussions centered on the documents to be submitted to the Tabah arbitration board, which is scheduled to meet in December, and on the presentation of the case proving Egypt's rights over Tabah.

Soviet Envoy Interviewed on Mideast, Summit

NC090623 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Gennadiy Zhuravlev, the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, has expressed the belief that an international Middle East peace conference is the only way to bring about a just and comprehensive settlement in the area.

In an interview which will appear tomorrow, Thursday, in the daily *Al-Ahram*, the Soviet ambassador said the only condition for holding the conference is that all the parties concerned take part on an equal footing, along with the permanent members of the UN Security Council, including the Soviet Union and the United States. The PLO should participate in the conference, the ambassador said, as the Middle East conflict cannot be debated in the absence of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Referring to the U.S.-Soviet summit due to be held in Iceland, the Soviet ambassador said it is vital that progress be made on several issues pertaining to nuclear weapons during this summit. He hinted at the possibility that other topics might be discussed, such as those relating to regional conflicts. Bilateral relations, arms reduction, the arms race, and ways of stopping the nuclear build-up are all bound to be reviewed during the summit, he said.

Zhuravlev reiterated that his country supports the Egyptian view that the Mediterranean should be turned into a nuclear-free zone. He said concerted efforts are needed to bring peace and tranquility to this part of the world, noting that his country condemns all forms of terrorism.

Zhuravlev said Egyptian-Soviet relations have enjoyed many positive developments in the past few years. The two countries adopt similar or identical positions on most major international issues, such as world peace, disarmament, and the prevention of nuclear war, and this reflects favorably on their relations. There is ample evidence, he said, that political, economic, and cultural ties are growing between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet ambassador concluded by expressing his satisfaction that links between parliamentary bodies and trade unions in both countries are being re-established. Bilateral cultural and scientific cooperation is also being consolidated, he said.

Planning Minister Returns From IMF Talks

NC082037 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, returned here from Washington this evening after a 15-day visit to the United States. During his stay there, Dr al-Janzuri led the Egyptian economic delegation to the IMF meetings. In an arrival statement, Dr al-Janzuri said the Egyptian delegation had held talks with the IMF, the World Bank, and USAID officials. He added that an IMF delegation will arrive on 17 October to complete talks with Egypt.

Communique Says Maritime Target Hit, Basra Shelled

JN081757 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,393 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our beloved Iraq, the cradle of civilization, the one that makes history, the haven of honest men, the upholder of freedom and progress, and the seeker of good and prosperity will continue to be protected by the courage and determination of its loyal sons. All the waves of rancor and despotism will founder on the rock of Iraqi steadfastness, God willing.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. In implementation of our legitimate right to destroy the despotic Iranian rulers' remaining resources, which help them to continue aggression against our country, our heroic Air Force launched a bold raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0520 today, scoring an accurate and effective hit, after which our brave eagles returned to the homeland with their planes safe and triumphant under God's protection and guidance.

2. Our units in the II Army Corps centeral sector spotted two enemy groups trying to approach our units' positions. Our units confronted them, killing several, wounding others, and forcing the rest to flee. Our units also killed four enemy soldiers, destroyed one vehicle and four infantry positions, and set two ammunition dumps ablaze.

3. Our soldiers in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan pounded enemy positions with all types of weapons, killing three, wounding two, and destroying one vehicle and one firing point.

4. Our formations in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah pounded enemy engineering works with all types of weapons, paralyzing enemy engineering works, killing one enemy soldier, damaging one vehicle, and destroying one observation post and one ammunition dump.

5. Seven enemy positions of various types and one observation post were destroyed and quantities of weapons were captured in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. The despotic Khomeyniite clique continues to pour its hatred against our heroic people and to vent its despair of failing to attain any of its evil designs by shelling purely residential areas in the heroic city of Basra with long-range artillery. As a result of the enemy shelling yesterday evening and today, 6 civilians were killed; 10 civilians, including 5 children, were wounded; and 13 houses, 1 elementary school, and 1 hotel were damaged. We reiterate once again that when the time for retaliation comes, events will show the force with which Iraq can avenge its citizens and punish the criminals. The Khomeyniites will not be able to escape punishment when that time comes.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 October 1986

INA: Paper Says Armed Forces Able To Defeat Iran

JN081036 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0742 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Oct (INA) — An Iraqi military affairs newspaper has emphasized that the Iraqi Armed Forces are capable of defeating any new Iranian aggression. In a commentary published today in the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah*, organ of the Iraqi Defense Ministry, the paper said that after 6 years of war, Iraq has become more capable of crushing and destroying any foolish attempt at aggression. The paper added that the Iranian rulers know quite well the magnitude of the Iraqi Armed Forces' increasing combat capabilities and great ability to inflict the gravest losses among the Iranians if they attempt to launch a desperate aggression against Iraq's borders.

Al-Qadisiyah emphasized that the decision to train 100,000 Iraqi students reflects the soundness of our principles as well as the strength and credibility of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's historical concept of the role youth can play. Concluding, the paper said that the training standard achieved by the Iraqi students and the advanced combat skills they have acquired make them a large reserve force and a true support for the Iraqi Armed Forces in case they are needed at any time and under any circumstances.

Peres' Reaction to SUNDAY TIMES Report Noted

JN071020 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Oct 86 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "We, Israel, and the Atomic Bomb"]

[Excerpts] Commenting on the detailed information included in the British *Sunday Times'* report on Israel's nuclear capability, which was published the day before yesterday, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has adopted a stand that exploits the negative effects such information might have on the Arab side and goes along with the facts in the report to achieve the maximum degree of psychological deterrence against the Arab states. [passage omitted]

The fact is that the *Sunday Times* report did not surprise anyone in the East or the West who has known for certain for a long time that Israel possesses sophisticated nuclear technology and for years has had the capability to manufacture several atomic bombs, the technology for which was developed in the wake of World War II. [passage omitted]

We warn that Shim'on Peres' statement that Israel will not be the first to introduce nuclear arms to the Middle East aims to delude the Arabs and world public opinion. We also call on those concerned to examine this stand seriously and to do everything possible to deter Israel's possession of these weapons. By this we mean exerting efforts to possess the appropriate technology in this regard, whether on the Arabic or Islamic levels.

Al-Khatib: Shamir Will Not Bring Peace Closer

JN071130 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 7 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib said on Monday an Israeli Government under Yitzhak Shamir, who takes over as prime minister from Shim'on Peres later this month, would not bring the Middle East closer to peace.

"The new government will still be ruled by the principles of the coalition and its constraints, so I can conclude that a government under Mr. Shamir will not be closer to peace than it is under Mr. Peres," Mr. al-Khatib was quoted as saying by REUTER.

Mr. Al-Khatib said Arab governments might be forced to reconsider their attitudes "if Mr. Shamir's government takes a clearer turn toward the extreme and aggressive Likud principles, such as the 1982 invasion of Lebanon, disregard of U.N. resolutions on withdrawal from the occupied lands and the national rights of the Palestinians."

Asked whether the prospects for a negotiated peace might recede with the changeover, Mr. al-Khatib said: "We are not concerned with personalities or political parties in our search for peace, but only with an Israeli body which would sit down to negotiations if a peace conference is convened."

He said Mr. Peres' government had not shown concrete interest in peace but had concentrated on discussing the form of a peace conference.

Al-Rifa'i Warns PLO About Attacks on Mayors

JN081517 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 6 Oct 86 pp 1, 18

[Text] Amman — *Al-Bayan* has learned that Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i will hold the PLO responsible for any attack against any of the Ramallah, Al-Birah, and Hebron mayors who recently assumed their posts.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i told Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee representative in Jordan, that the Jordanian Government disapproves of the PLO statement of denunciation, which contains an implicit threat to the new mayors, because the decision to appoint Arab mayors in the occupied Arab territories was made by Jordan and the PLO one year ago, and that Zafir al-Masri, the former mayor of Nabulus, had been the first of these Arab mayors to be appointed.

Zayd al-Rifa'i summoned Al-Yahya following the issuance of the PLO statement and asked him to communicate this Jordanian stand to the PLO leaders.

Islamic Jihad Statement on French Hostages

JN081629 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 7 Oct 86 p 21

["Text" of Islamic Jihad statement sent to an international news agency in Beirut; date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "And fight them on until there is no more tumult or oppression, and there prevails justice and faith in God, but if they cease, let there be no hostility except to those who practice oppression." [Koranic verse] Verily God Almighty has spoken.

To world public opinion, to the French people, and to the families of those who are being held:

Once again, we send you a host of ideas from the French who are with us, Kauffmann, Carton, and Fontaine. These ideas explain much of the facts with complete freedom and at their request so as to remind the French people and government of their cause, which is 500 days old. On this occasion, we would like to explain the following:

1. The rectification of errors committed by a previous government by the new government of Chirac, such as the return of the two Iraqi students, will not be enough if the French Governement does not reconsider its regional policy.

2. We are still awaiting a serious move by the French Government to obtain the release of 17 mujahidin in Kuwait. French policy, which is linked to the U.S. policy in support of Israel during and after the Israeli invasion, is considered a basic reason for the detainment and imprisonment of our mujahidin. We are also fully aware that France is capable of solving this issue and obtaining what it wants from certain countries in the region. This will lead to the release of the three French persons who are with us.

3. We consider Chirac and his new government responsible for rectifying the grave errors that were committed and that are still being committed by Mitterrand and his previous government — the errors that have caused much pain to the French people and that have resulted in the killing of many French citizens and soldiers in France, Lebanon, and other places — until Chirace proves his concern for the French people and their interests, which can be achieved only by staying away from the great Satan's policy toward the region and the oppressed people of the world.

4. We are not the enemies of the people, but the enemies of unjust policies toward the people. We will continue to fight and resist all these governments until they follow a fair policy toward the people in the region. The French people must also shoulder the responsibility and must work to regain their independence, freedom, and dignity.

[Signed] The Islamic Jihad Organization

5 Reportedly Killed in Burj al-Barajinah Camp

NC081856 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that a clash took place in Burj al-Barajinah camp at 1730 today between Al-Sa'iqah [as heard] militiamen loyal to Yasir 'Arafat and the followers of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. Five persons were killed and eight wounded in the fighting.

The clash occurred in Manashir al-Akrad in the Al-Ba'labakkiyah sector of the camp, close to an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party center. The pro-'Arafat gunmen seized this center during the fighting. Abu Musa followers, backed by gunmen from Amal and the Ba'th Party, have been mounting counterattacks since 1915 to recapture it.

Relations Between Syria, Junblatt 'Deteriorating'

NC082017 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that relations between Damascus and Minister Walid Junblatt have been deteriorating lately. Syria criticized Junblatt during his recent visit to Damascus with some of his aides. The reason for this is that Junblatt and his followers are backing Palestinians loyal to Yasir 'Arafat in Al-Shahhar.

The Voice of Lebanon also learned that the Syrians have documents in their possession mentioning certain sums paid, in dollars, to a Progressive Socialist Party official in return for services rendered to 'Arafat loyalists in the mountain area, particularly those involved in intelligence and the supply of ammunition. [passage omitted]

Khalid, Shams Al-Din Cut Short Moscow Visit

NC081333 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The funeral of Dr Subhi Sali, the martyr of Tripoli and Lebanon, was held in Tripoli this afternoon. Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the republic, and Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, have described the assassination of Shaykh Subhi Salih as a great tragedy. They reiterated their commitment to continue their work to restore peace to Lebanon. Mufti Khalid and Shams al-Din pledged to make strenuous efforts to thwart every attempt to cause sedition and division.

Mufti Khalid and Shaykh Shams al-Din cut short their visit to the Soviet Union and returned to Beirut at 1315 today after being informed of Shaykh Salih's assassination.

Monte Carlo: Involvement in Terrorism Denied
JN081258 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] In an exclusive statement to our radio, Syrian Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has categorically denied any Syrian connection with the terrorist operations against civilian targets and innocent people in Western Europe. The minister said that any attempt to involve Syria's name in such operations is an exposed attempt to undermine the solid Syrian stand in the face of the U.S. and Israeli schemes of hegemony, expansion, and aggression and to distort Syria's reputation abroad as a prelude to a new aggression against it and against the Arab nation.

In his statement, Minister Rajjuh pointed out that Syria, while stressing its absolute support for resistance against the Israeli occupation army, distinguishes between resistance of occupation and the terrorist acts agaisnt civilians and civilian airliners. Syria, he said, condemns this type of violence, which certainly does not serve the Arab causes and reputation, and Syria stands firmly against and condemns these acts of violence. The Syrian information minister noted that Israel, which plans one aggression after another against Syria and the Arab nation, is the one that stands to gain from these terrorist acts.

I asked the information minister about his reaction to the statement made by Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, in Paris yesterday in which he said the Armenian Army movement and the Committee of Solidarity with the Arab Prisoners are small puppets manipulated by Syrian intelligence officers. The Minister replied: These statements are so absurd that they do not require comment. Finally, the Syrian information minister noted that the rumormongers and those who make false accusations against Syria are themselves involved in the U.S.-Israeli scheme and are actually rendering services to Israel and its ally the United States.

Terrorist Accusations Blamed on Israel, U.S.
JN081403 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israeli-U.S. psychological warfare is working at top speed these days to exploit incidents planned and perpetrated by specialized intelligence organs. These organs carried out accurately timed incidents here and there in order to start a new campaign on the pretext of combating terrorism against the Arab forces that have stood and are standing strongly and firmly in the face of the Israeli-U.S. invasion of the region. This invasion aims to impose hegemony on the region and give Israel a free hand to impose its military, economic, cultural, and political hegemony over the region within the framework of the existing coordination between the comprehensive U.S. objectives and the special Israeli objectives. The Israeli-U.S. psychological warfare's exploitation of the incidents, which were prepared beforehand and carried out accurately, is taking place on a large-scale. The exploitation of these incidents links Syria's name to the terrible terrorist acts that took place in France, which Syria denounced and condemned at the time and rejected that these incidents be linked to the Arabs. Syria has extended help to France to stop these acts and to expose those who stand behind them.

The new step in this campaign is what is taking place in one of London's courts in terms of a desperate attempt to involve Syria's name in the comedy of discovering an explosive charge on the ramp of an Israeli passenger airliner at Heathrow Airport in London. Seems that this involvement was the major objective behind the theatrical act that was directed at Heathrow Airport. However, regardless of the cleverness of Israeli-U.S. psychological warfare and regardless of the skillfulness of the Israeli intelligence actions, which are specialized in acts of terrorism and sabotage, and the skillfulness of the organs that cooperate with them in directing and planning terrorist acts through hired tools prepared to carry out such dirty actions, no one in the world can provide a single piece of evidence that Syria has a direct or indirect relationship with acts of terrorism and with the theatrical act that was directed in London. Syria does not support such acts, let alone plan and carry them out. Moreover, Syria denounces these acts as harmful and unrelated to the national struggle against the Israeli occupation. Syria's stand toward terrorism is not based on fear of this or that side, but on the conviction that acts of terrorism are condemned and denounced, that they do not serve the national liberation issue, and that they do not constitute a method of the national liberation struggle against foreign occupation. Syria denounces acts of terrorism, like those acts carried out by Israeli and U.S. hands and their hired tools, because they serve Israel, the United States, their schemes against the Arabs, and their feverish attempts to create pretexts to exert pressure and carry out intimidation and terrorism.

The history of Israeli intelligence, and before them the Zionist movement, is a continuous history full of terrorist and criminal acts and of operations to disrupt relations among states, particularly between the Arabs and other states. This is not mere talk to confront the current campaign against Syria, but it is mentioned in the Israeli and Zionist documents and the memoirs of (Moshe Sharet), who had admitted that the Israeli intelligence organs carried out sabotage and explosions to disrupt the Arab states' relations with Western states. Perhaps what is taking place in France, Britain, and other states is a repetition of those incidents (Sharet) mentioned in his memoirs. However, because this tool is of Arab origin or bears a passport from an Arab state it does not change anything in this matter, because this was included in the planing of the operation. Moreover, this method is not the creation of the Israelis and their allies, because when the Nazis decided to fabricate the fire in the Reichstag in Berlin to storm and destroy the democratic solicalist, liberal, and leftist forces and all the opposition parties, they used a hired tool from these parties; namely the Netherland's Marinus van der Lubbe, who later admitted this.

Syria calls for struggle to expel the occupiers from the occupied Arab territories through all means. This is a right and a duty. However, Syria considers struggle against occupation something different from acts of terrorism. Syria will never stop its adoption of and support for national struggle against occupation. Those who believe that the new campaign against Syria in the name of

terrorism can achieve the objectives of pressure being exerted on Syria — objectives hostile to the interest of Syria and the Arab nation — will commit a terrible mistake, because Syria cannot be dealt with through intimidation, accusations, and vituperations. Moreover, Syria does not fear threats, does not offer concessions under pressure, and does not relinquish its principled stands. Syria cannot be intimidated.

Iran's Rafiqdust, Delegation Arrive in Damascus

JN081833 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Mohsen Rafiqdust, Iranian minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, and his delegation arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit to our country. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Comrade Ahmad Diyab, head of the national security office; Mohammad Hsan Akhtari, Iran's ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff.

Rafiqdust made a statement to SANA praising the relations of brotherhood and close friendship between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran, saying the two countries are continuously exchanging viewpoints on bilateral and international relations and that his visit to the country is to continue consultations and exchange viewpoints in all fields within the framework of bilateral relations and issues of common concern.

Reportage on Visit by Sudanese Delegation

Arrives 8 Oct

JN081526 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Damascus, 8 Oct (SANA) — A Sudanese party and government delegation under Idris al-Banna, Sudanese State Council deputy chairman and member of the Sudanese Al-Ummah Party Political Bureau, arrived in Damascus at 1300 today at the invitation of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. [passage omitted]

Al-Banna made a statement to a SANA correspondent expressing happiness at the visit, saying: We have come to Syria to extend thanks in the name of the Sudanese people and government for Syria's good initiative of helping our people in Sudan. You will hear about the celebrations of our people in Sudan on the arrival of this aid and great gift in Khartoum.

Al-Banna added: My colleagues and I came to express great appreciation for Syria's role and the wise leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad and the comrades in the National Command. He said: We always hope inter-Arab relations will be good, cohesive, and strong to confront enemies everywhere. As for relations between Sudan and Syria, they are, as you know, close and stem from the pan-Arab responsibility toward confronting dangers. Sudan has repeatedly and frequently announced this, especially after announcing its clear foreign policy under the new leadership.

Concluding his statement, Al-Banna said: I must extend many thanks to the comrades in the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party for this invitation which expresses the sincerity of our brotherhood and trends. We in Sudan always need Arab efforts and support to enable Sudan to prove itself in Africa as an Arab country struggling with its brothers everywhere against hostile schemes.

The Sudanese delegation includes representatives from the Sudanese Al-Ummah Party, the Democratic Unionist Party, the southern parties, and the Sudanese National Alliance.

Meetings Held 8 Oct

JN081938 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] A Syrian political delegation under Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and a Sudanese party and government delegation under Idris al-Banna, deputy chairman of the Sudanese State Council and member of the Al-Ummah Party Political Bureau, held a meeting in Damascus this evening.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed relations between the Sudanese parties and organizations represented in the Sudanese parliament and National Alliance and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the parties of the Progressive National Front in Syria. They also reviewed the growth and promotion of these relations after the Sudanese people's uprising against Numayri's defunct regime. Talks also revolved around relations between the two fraternal countries in various fields.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with this brotherly cooperation in the service of their interests and joint Arab struggle. They also exchanged viewpoints on developments in the Arab homeland, on the two fraternal countries' contribution to the Arab struggle against the Zionist enemy and imperialist forces, and on ways to consolidate this struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territory and regain the Arab nation's legitimate rights, especially the Palestinian Arab people's rights to self-determination, repatriation, and establishment of their independent state on the land of Palestine.

Khaddam Meets With Delegation

JN091045 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 9 Oct (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received at 0930 today the Sudanese delegation led by Idris al-Banna, deputy chairman of the Sudanese State Council and member of the Al-Ummah Party political bureau.

Discussions during the meeting ranged over the situation in the area, the Arab Israeli conflict, and bilateral relations.

Dailies Comment on Relations With USSR

JN081000 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Press review]

[Text] Today's press editorials deal with the principles governing Syrian-Soviet friendship. *Al-Ba'th* says: A review of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union, which were translated into an official treaty 6 years ago, gives rise to the importance of affirming several principles that govern the joint struggle against all designs of imperialist hegemony on the one hand and against all the obstacles to peace, not only in the Middle East but in all hotbeds of tension in the world, on the other. At the head of these principles comes the mutual respect between two countries and peoples, each of which has its own sovereignty and independence. Hence, there are no temporary interests or objectives that do not fall within the essence of friendship and cooperation — an essence which is really based on mutual respect, and this has been proven during the last few years.

Another principle governing our mutual relationship lies in the fact that our common struggle agaisnt the hostile Israeli and imperialist designs has prompted us to develop relations of friendship to the peak, based on total support of this struggle that is not limited to Syria alone but that really responds to the requirements of the Arab struggle against the schemes of hegemony.

Tackling the same topic, *Al-Thawrah* says: The importance of deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union on the one hand and between Syria and the other socialist bloc countries on the other is clear. This tendency is very legitimate because the Soviet Union's stands, which support and back the struggle of Syria and the Arab nation, have foiled the Zionist plans. Moreover, Syria's stands, its struggling role, and its national, pan-Arab, and progressive policy against imperialism, Zionism, and racism have become a strong base and an effective contribution to the battle of freedom against the enemies of freedom in the Arab arena and the world at large.

These stands have commanded the respect and appreciation of all forces of liberation and progress throughout the world because Syria's steadfastness and confrontation of the Zionist and imperialist schemes are a direct support for the struggle of various peoples and liberation movements throughout the world.

Tishrin says: The Soviet Union has proven the credibility of its stands on the just Arab causes and their struggle against imperialism and Zionism. It has given the Arabs the best possible assistance to regain their rights, effectively supported the Palestine question, defended it in international forums and gatherings, condemned Israel's continued aggression against the Arab nation, and demanded Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories. It has affirmed its stands, launched initiatives, and attempted, along with the free people of the world and defenders of world peace and security, to put an end to the Israeli practices and aggression and to find a solution to the Middle East conflict through an international conference to be attended by all concerned parties to the conflict.

Al-Asad Cables CSSR's Husak on Treaty Anniversary

JN081616 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 8 Oct 86

["Text" of President Hafiz al-Asad's cable of congratulations to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and CSSR president — date not given]

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and CSSR president — Prague.

Dear Comrade: On the first anniversary of signing the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the SAR and the CSSR, it pleases me to extend in my name and on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and the Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party to you and the Central Command of the friendly Communist Party of Czechoslovakia heartfelt congratulations.

The signing of this treaty stemmed from the joint conviction that it achieves mutual benefits for our peoples, aids the struggle against the imperialist and Zionist aggressive schemes, and works for peace and justice in the Middle East and the world. The treaty constitutes a solid foundation for promoting the existing close relations and expanding them in all fields.

I take this opportunity to express our great appreciation for the CSSR's support for the struggle of Syria and the Arab nation against the Israeli aggression and occupation and against the attempts of imperialist hegemony.

Please accept my best wishes for continued good health and happiness to you and your comrades and continued success and progress for the Czechoslovak people.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the SAR

Radio Report on Mubarak Message Denied

TA081235 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1230 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Monte Carlo Radio says that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak sent a message to the prime minister today on the composition of the preparatory committee for the international conference. However, our correspondent Eldad Beck has reported that the Prime Minister's Office has received no message from President Mubarak.

Maj Gen Peled Says War With Syria 'Unavoidable'

TA090732 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Major General Yosi Peled, the commander of the Northern Command, believes Israel is not currently threatened or endangered by Syria; nevertheless, the Syrians have the long-term motivation for another military confrontation with us. Maj Gen Peled said this yesterday in a talk with high school principals in the north. Our correspondent Menahem Horowitz brings the details:

[Begin recording] [Horowitz] Maj Gen Peled believes the Syrian Army buildup indicates that a future clash between Syria and Israel is unavoidable. At the same time, he emphasized to high school principals in the north that we are not facing an immediate Syrian threat.

[Peled] I am not so optimistic about long-term events. It seems to me that the Syrians have the motivation and the desire for another military confrontation. The manner of their military buildup and preparation gives practical evidence of this. I am afraid that in the long run they are moving in this direction. By long-term plans, I mean 1, 2, or 3 years. This event is not around the corner. When I imagine things, picture the situation, I do not see the danger of an immediate war.

[Horowitz] The commander of the Northern Command emphasizes that the IDF is maintaining a high state of alert on the Golan Heights. A sizable army is stationed on the Golan, Maj Gen Peled said.

[Peled] The Golan, in my view, is one of the bases for war from which the Syrians may launch a surprise attack against us. This gives them an edge, and it seems to me it is not necessary to outline this advantage. The Israeli press has not focused on this matter lately, but one gets the impression from the foreign press that there is electric tension here and that a single match will blow everything up. This, however, is not the case.

[Horowitz] The commander of the Northern Command also referred to the South Lebanese Army [SLA]. He said that the SLA has been through difficult times, but it does not get cold feet. Those SLA positions that have been attacked are located in the north of the security zone and are not near the settlements. [end recording]

Levi Comments on Murders at Dedication Ceremony

TA081221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] David Levi, deputy prime minister and construction and housing minister, says Israel will under no circumstances tolerate the murder of Jews in Gaza. We will act with all firmness, all means, and an iron fist to eliminate the terrorists. The Gaza residents should know, David Levi said, that if they want to live they should clear the terrorists' nests from their midst. He called on the Ashqelon residents to restrain themselves; they must not take the law into their hands, must not disrupt normal life, and must not fire at innocent Arabs. It is the IDF and nobody else who is entrusted with the task of enforcement.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that the deputy prime minister said this during the dedication ceremony of two new settlements in the Gaza Strip: Bene 'Azmon and Bedolah.

Shamir on Gaza Killings

TA081757 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has commented on the second murder in Gaza within 10 days:

[Begin Shamir recording] Doubtless, there are elements within the local population who aid these murderers, who approve of them, and support them. Therefore, we must conclude that this is a negative and dangerous phenomenon that is detrimental not only to Israel and its citizens but to all the inhabitants of Eretz Yisra'el, Arab and Jew alike. We must fight this phenomenon. We must work against it until it ceases to exist in this country. [end recording]

The Voice of Israel in Arabic correspondent Eldad Pardo provided this excerpt of Shamir's comments.

Security Prisoners Hunger Strike Spreads

TA081037 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Oct 86 p 1

[Report by Yitzhaq Ravyihya]

[Text] An unprecedented hunger strike by 1,580 security prisoners is spreading through 4 jails in the West Bank and Israel.

Yesterday, 800 security prisoners in the prison near Nabulus joined the hunger strike, which began 2 weeks ago in the Hebron jail.

The security prisoners are protesting worsening jail conditions. They claim that lately their stay in cells has become "intolerable due to terrible overcrowding and inhuman treatment." The prisoners are demanding the removal of the iron nets in the visitation cells and of the fences between the wings, and the easing of the crowded conditions in the cells.

Sources in the Prisons Service claimed yesterday that the security prisoners are capitalizing on the changeover in the Prisons Service commissioner's post. They are hoping to improve their conditions while a commissioner is absent.

At present, authorities are not negotiating with the striking prisoners.

Energy Minister Concludes Coal Talks With Chinese
TA090600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Energy Minister Moshe Shahal has concluded talks in Cannes with the Chinese energy vice minister over Israel's request to buy coal from the PRC. The coal would be used to make electricity at Israeli power stations. The Chinese official who met with Shahal said that Israel's request would be given speedy consideration.

Shinuy To Remain in Government After Rotation
TA082115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The Shinuy Council has decided to remain part of the unity government after the rotation. Our correspondent Razi Barqay points out that the council did not pose any conditions for Shinuy's participation in the government. Knesset Member Mordekhay Virshubsky, who objects to the decision, said in the preceding debate that Shinuy should not be part of a government headed by what he called the Shamir-Sharon gang and added that he would not support the vote of confidence in Shamir's government.

AL-FAJR Expects No Changes From Rotation
TA081608 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 4 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "What Is the Meaning of Shamir's Coming to 'Power'?"]

[Text] The following question arises from the impending transfer of the premiership from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir: What does Shamir's coming to power mean in terms of the regional crisis and the efforts for a just and durable solution to this crisis?

In our opinion, the answer to this question does not require much thought, because it can be a very short one that can be put in the form of a question, as follows: What did Peres' coming to power in Israel basically mean with regard to the "Mideast" situation, as it is being called in this strange age?

Peres took over the premiership of what was then called "the national unity government" and will hand it over in a few days, not exceeding a week, without any notable changes taking place in the negative Israeli positions. Foremost of these is the Israeli position that "rejects" recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, recognition of the PLO as the legitimate sole representative of the Palestinian people, and the PLO's participation in any negotiations on peace in the region.

The most that Peres accomplished at the end of his "term" were "two meetings": one with the King of Morocco and the other with the Egyptian president. They were exploratory meetings from which nothing worthwhile emerged regarding the search for real peace in the region.

If we could grasp the essence of the reality that there is absolutely no difference between one Israeli official and another when it comes to Israeli "aims," we would draw only one conclusion: that Shamir, who is coming to power in Israel in a few days, will not move one iota toward the aspired peace. This conclusion is possible in light of the fact that Shamir regards the mere proposal of convening an international conference for peace in the region an exercise in futility. This is Shamir.

U.S. Navy Search for Submarine Ends in Failure
TA082125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The searches for the submarine *Daqar* conducted by the U.S. Navy did not yield any results. This was stated this evening in a joint communique issued by IDF and U.S. Navy spokesmen. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal points out that the searches lasted about a month and spread as far as Egypt's territorial waters.

Nabulus Bank To Open Officially 16 Oct
TA081344 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 6 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The opening ceremony for the Cairo-Amman Bank's Nabulus branch will take place this Thursday [9 October] at 1530 in the presence of Jawdat Sha'sh'a, chairman of the bank's Board of Directors. The bank will begin its official banking activity as of the 16th of this month.

Al-Quds has also learned that three Arab banks that operated in the West Bank before 1967 are considering reopening their branches in the West Bank.

Paper Assails Plan for West Bank, Gaza
TA081839 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
7 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "The U.S. Plan and its Inevitable Failure"]

[Text] The outlines of the new U.S.-Israeli-Jordanian plan in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip have begun to appear daily and prominently, especially following the Jordanian Government's declaration of its 5-year development plan. This plan, in fact, is another name for Israel's participation in implementing "autonomy" in the occupied land with direct U.S. assistance.

Apparently, the United States is now trying to involve some West European countries in this effort. The United States hopes to

create a certain international aura that it will exploit to imply that its movement enjoys a general international "blessing."

On the basis of this effort, Washington is talking frankly about its hope for the success of next month's conference in Amman. The conference will be attended by British and other West European envoys. It will be convened to study what Washington calls the possibility of setting up a joint fund to aid Jordan's 5-year plan in the occupied land.

We are absolutely convinced that, despite Secretary of State George Shultz's optimism, this new U.S. plan will not be at all successful. The great danger of this U.S. position, which in every formula rejects any national Palestinian presence, basically stems from the fact that with the U.S. optimism toward such a plan on the one hand, and its inevitable failure on the other, it may push the entire region beyond the framework of a comprehensive and just peace and reinforce the possibilities that an explosion will occur in the next stage.

Real peace, as we have repeatedly stated, cannot exist except through the endorsement of our Palestinian people's national rights, headed by the right to self-determination, regardless of the "quality of life" and the development projects.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid, Delegation Leave for Argentina

LD081434 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, and his wife left Algiers this morning for Argentina on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Argentine President Raul Alfonsin. [passage omitted]

President Chadli Bendjedid is being accompanied by an important delegation consisting of Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Rachid Benyelles, alternate member of the Political Bureau and minister of transportation; Larbi Belkheir, member of the Central Committee and director of the Office of the Presidency; Mohamed Rouighi, member of the Central Committee, and minister of hydraulics, environment and forests; Brigadier Khaled Nezzar, member of the Central Committee and deputy chief of staff of the National People's Army; Sadek Zouaten, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of the Council of Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples; [name and title of next official indistinct]; [name indistinct], director of Asian and Latin American countries' affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and [name indistinct], director of political affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The official delegation will be joined by Djelloul Khatib, member of the Central Committee and ambassador of Algeria to Argentina.

As is known, the visit of Brother President Chadli Bendjedid to Argentina is the first leg of a tour in which he will visit Uruguay and Brazil. This tour is the second of its kind by the brother president to Latin America, folowing his visit last year to Mexico, Cuba, and Venezuela to show the will of Algeria to develop relations of cooperation [word indistinct] with Latin American countries, as part of [word indistinct] relations of cooperation. [passage indistinct]

Soviet Delegation Arrives for 'Friendship Week'

LD091022 Algiers APS in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Within the framework of the Algerian-Soviet friendship week, scheduled to be held in Algiers between 7 and 10 October, a Soviet delegation led by Kurban Gasanovich Aliyev, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaydzhan, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan, and minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the Azerbaydzhan SSR, arrived in Algiers yesterday. [passage omitted]

Ibrahimi Meets With Shevardnadze at UN

PM081514 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 28 Sep 86 p 1

[APS report: "Taleb Ibrahimi Meets With Shevardnadze"]

[Text] United Nations — Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in New York on Friday evening while attending the 41st session of the UN General Assembly.

During the meeting the two ministers assessed the development of bilateral cooperation in light of the decisions made during the recent visit to Moscow by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general.

The two ministers also examined the Middle East situation in connection with diplomatic consultations on setting up a preparatory committee for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

They also examined the development of the situation in southern Africa and the need for the international community to be mobilized in an effort to speed up the dismantling of the odious apartheid system.

There was a detailed exchange of views between the two ministers on international and regional relations. Developments in the resumption of East-West dialogue were examined in this context.

Meets With Other Foreign Ministers

PM081516 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 26-27 Sep 86 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi's Intensive Consultations"]

[Text] On Wednesday Dr Taleb Ibrahimi had a series of meetings with Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Magunda Mangwende, Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner Tizon, and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The meetings Taleb Ibrahimi had with his counterparts from these five countries provided an opportunity for a broad exchange of views on the major issues discussed at the current UN General Assembly session, particularly the Middle East, southern Africa, and the world economic crisis.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi met with Netherlands Foreign Minister Van den Broek.

During the meeting the two ministers examined bilateral relations and prospects for strengthening cooperation between the two countries.

They also examined relations between the EEC and the Maghreb countries. They also examined the present situation in the Middle East and the conditions required for launching a peace process in that region.

Finally, the two ministers discussed developments in the Maghreb situation.

Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi met with Nepalese Foreign Minister Sailendra Kumar Upadhayaya, who handed him a message from

his government relating to the proclamation of Nepal as a "zone of peace."

The Algerian foreign minister also had a meeting on Wednesday with Antoine Ndinga Oba, his Congolese counterpart.

During the meeting the two ministers discussed the conditions for implementing the decisions made by the last OAU summit. They also discussed the coordination of action among the African countries within the United Nations to achieve more effective handling of African problems, particularly in the economic sphere and the elimination of apartheid.

They also assessed the nonaligned summit in Harare and the actions Africa must take to implement that summit's decisions.

Finally, the two ministers exchanged views on the development of the Middle East situation in connection with Arab-African solidarity in the context of peace in the region and a just and lasting settlement to the Palestinian cause.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi had a meeting on Thursday with Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu.

During the meeting the two ministers examined the development of bilateral relations and exchanged information on developments in their respective regions — Europe and the Maghreb.

Finally, the two ministers exchanged views on the development of the situation in southern Africa and the Middle East.

Messaadia Receives Tunisian Prime Minister

LD042324 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] At the party headquarters this afternoon, Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, received the high-ranking Tunisian delegation that is on an official visit to our country under the leadership of Rachid Sfar, prime minister and secretary general of the Tunisian Socialist Destourian party. This visit comes within the framework of the regular meetings between officials of the two countries at various levels according to the recommendations of the two presidents and according to the political will of the two leaderships.

During this meeting the two sides reviewed relations between the FLN Party and the Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party, which are linked by the ties of common struggle and common actions. Cooperation and the means of strengthening it in the the current economic crisis were among the main points of this discussion, which analyzed the situation in the Arab Maghreb region in particular and in the Arab homeland in general.

The meeting was attended by Brother Abderrezak Bouhara, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of foreign relations; Minister of Commerce Mostefa Benamar; Sadek Zouaten, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in Charge of the Council of Friendship and Solidarity; and the ambassadors of the two countries.

'Cooperation' With Israel Against Maghreb Criticized

LD051630 Algiers APS in English 1125 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Algiers, 5/10/86 (APS) — The confirmed presence of Israeli officers in Western Sahara has enhanced the threat looming large in the Maghreb region. It brings to light the significance and scope of the Ifrane meeting. Actually the talks between the Moroccan King Hassan II and the Israeli prime minister were centered on cooperation. This cooperation primarily directed against the Maghreb of which President Chadli said in his recent speech before party officials that "it constitutes an important gathering feared by Israel which is trying to establish itself in the region to create troubles between the countries of the region and get them bogged down in conflicts that may according to Tel Aviv divert them from their commitment to the essential cause of the Arab nation, the Palestinian Cause".

As a matter of fact it is the Palestinian cause which is at stake in the Rabat-Tel Aviv association which entails an Israeli involvement in the Moroccan-imposed war on Western Sahara.

The Israeli involvement in Western Sahara is aimed at creating a "low-tension" conflict which according to Tel Aviv's calculations will drift Algeria away from its engagement in the Arab Machrek and its standing steadfast by the Palestinian people.

These calculations had undoubtedly germinated in the brains of the Israeli planners [word indistinct] bombing of PLO headquarters in the Tunisian capital the question was not so much of liquidating physically Palestinians as of striking at Tunisia and the facilities granted to PLO leaders.

Obviously the falling back of the Arab world in general and the complicity of Morocco in particular permitted an Israeli redeployment westward and a hardening position in the Machrek. In truth, the pursuit of the Camp (?David accord between Egypt) and Israel (recent encounter between Mubarek and Peres) the Jordanian approach toward the same direction, the conniving silence which prevails on the Middle Eastern scene have encouraged hard liners within Israel itself.

LIBYA

JANA Editor Comments on Kalb's Resignation

LD090854 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0725 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] New York, 9 Oct (JANA) — In the wake of the scandal that has shaken the U.S. capital, Washington, during the past few days, and in view of the violent popular anger resulting from the practice of disseminating lies and misinformation, the resignation of Bernard Kalb, the U.S. State Department official spokesman, who had participated in all the conspiracies of the administration of the rabid dog of Israel in this ethical scandal, was announced today. The U.S. CNN television network commented on this resignation by saying it was the direct result of the disinformation campaign of the administration of Israel's rabid dog against the Great Jamahiriyah.

JANA's political editor commented on the resignation by saying: Thus, this scandal, which is similar to the Watergate scandal,

has begun to clearly show that the administration of Israel's rabid dog will pay the price for its conspiracies in view of the popular anger and under pressure from U.S. public opinion. The fig leaf of the decisionmakers in the U.S. Black House shelter has fallen to reveal the misdeed of the brazen-faced Reagan, Israel's rabid dog, and his ugly attempts to mislead the American people and world public opinion by using lies and trickery to realize cheap political aims and provoke the Libyan Arab people, who are struggling to build a new human civilization in which all will live with honor and truth.

The political editor added: The downfall of the cadaver, Kalb, who took up some rancorous stances against the Great Jamahiriyah, is a new indication that the fate of Israel's enraged dog will not be any better than that of Kalb and the master of Watergate, Richard Nixon. The political editor said that this dramatic downfall of one of the most prominent symbols of the U.S. lying and misleading administration will make the downfall of Israel's enraged dog administration unregrettable. It might be, however, that the American people will decide to throw him out of the Black House in the same manner as they did with Nixon because of the latter's lack of moral values and his mocking the American people and the international public through lies and deception.

JANA's political editor asserted that the leader of victory and defiance, through revolutionaries' intuition and free men's faithfulness, has called upon all the dynamic forces in America in his very important Vengeance Day Speech, which he delivered the day before yesterday, to safeguard America's reputation, as well as to topple Israel's enraged dog, his Zionist foreign minister, Shultz, and his entire gang, and to try them for this scandal, which is bigger and dirtier than the Watergate scandal.

Envoy Addresses UN General Assembly

NC090856 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has called on the UN General Assembly to become the venue for a public trial of Israel's criminal rabid dog for his barbaric act of aggression against the Libyan Arab people. He emphasized that the Jamahiriyah will discuss the state terrorism that has turned the Mediterranean into a lake for the maneuvers, provocations, and domination of U.S. fleets. It will show the world the extent of the false U.S. pretense, which has now become clear to everyone.

In his address before the UN General Assembly yesterday morning, the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison condemned the U.S. act of aggression and its misleading disinformation campaigns. He also pointed to the Libyan Arab People's celebrations yesterday of the 16th anniversary of the expulsion of [words indistinct]. By celebrating this anniversary, he affirmed that the Libyan Arab people are resolved to combat the hateful policy that prevailed during the last century. Certain forces are now trying to impose such a policy in this century as well.

The brother secretary examined the efforts made by the United Nations over the last 41 years. He said that this international organization has tried to find a way to end the epidemic of colonialism and hegemony that has prevailed throughout the world. Despite the fact that history shows some victories scored by this international body in ending colonialism in certain parts of the world, he nevertheless noted that certain (?forms) of independence were deficient while others are still being threatened. This independence is endangered by the policy of hegemony and aggression, he added. As an example, he cited the economic warfare that threatens small and poor countries. Some of these countries are now not only negotiating with [words indistinct] but also with private establishments.

The brother secretary launched a tirade against fascist Italy, which considered the northern shores of Africa to be an extension of its European shores. He asserted that the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy is based on the fascist belief in America that the northern, southern, eastern, and western shores of the Mediterranean are an extension of U.S. hegemony and (?of its international policy).

The brother secretary commended the stands of [words indistinct] against the oppressive and bestial attacks on the Jamahiriyah. He said that the people of the world have expressed a courageous position. This only affirmed that the U.S. offensive must not go unpunished. He called on the international community to examine all aspects of this act of aggression, for it is still being continued. This administration is still launching psychological and informational warfare against the Jamahiriyah. The goal of this warfare is not only to mislead the U.S. public, but the world public as well. He emphasized that all allegations by the U.S. Administration against the Jamahiriyah, which were used as a pretext for the act of aggression, are part of this false and misleading campaign.

The brother secretary referred to the various methods adopted by this administration of the Israeli rabid dog as part of its aggressive campaign against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. These include (?criminal) bombing, the killing of innocent people, the imposition of trade restrictions, and bringing its battle and military provocations to the Jamahiriyah coasts. He affirmed that the oppressive criminal act of aggression perpetrated on 13 Al-Tayr [April] is not the end. The U.S. Administration is still conducting maneuvers and initiating provocations off the Libyan shores. In addition, the administration is undertaking political and disinformation campaigns against the Jamahiriyah.

The brother secretary emphasized that this oppressive act of aggression against the Jamahiriyah is not new. He noted that U.S. military forces had bombarded civilians in Beirut. He cited numerous examples of U.S. aggression and arrogance. He said successive U.S. Administrations had agreed that Americans [words indistinct] die in Vietnam in an attempt to stem the (?revolutionary tide) there. He condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada, the siege on Cuba, and the provision of funds and weapons to dissidents in Nicaragua and Angola.

The brother secretary lambasted the U.S. Administration's infinite support for the Zionists in occupied Palestine [words indistinct] their continuing usurpation of our people's rights, and their consistent efforts to dominate the entire region, subjugate certain rulers in the area, and render them as (?its agents). He reminded

members of the UN General Assembly of the support which the (?child killer) Reagan has given to the racist regime in South Africa and his refusal to subjugate the racist Pretoria regime in any way. Instead, the U.S. Administration is working to strengthen this racist regime. He also noted Washington's economic policy which seeks to prevent an economic balance and so enable monopolies to dominate the international distribution of labor.

The brother secretary refuted the U.S. Administration's allegations circulated by Washington against the Libyan Arab people. He affirmed that the Jamahiriyah stands by the world's liberation movements but is opposed to the kidnapping of innocent people. He noted that it is impossible for an entire people who have lived for well over 30 years resisting fascism and who have suffered from an act of aggression by a superpower to be a terrorist state. He declared that the Jamahiriyah delegation will discuss the state terrorism that turns the Mediterranean into a lake for maneuvers. He stressed that the Libyan delegation will show the UN General Assembly the extent of the false pretense fabricated by the U.S. Administration to justify its act of aggression.

Concluding his speech, the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison emphasized that the confrontation between America and the Great Jamahiriyah, as well as the U.S. allegations, have no basis.

JANA: Italy Understands Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

LD081954 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Rome, 8 Oct (JANA) — The Italian Foreign Ministry's official spokesman (Daniele Virga) has commented on the important speech delivered by brother leader of triumph and defiance to the popular festivities of Vengeance Day yesterday. He said:

Italy, and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti in particular, is doing all it can to create an atmosphere of openness and cooperation with the Great Jamahiriyah.

The Italian Foreign Ministry's official spokesman told JANA's correspondent in Rome that the firm paragraphs in the brother leader's speech are understood by Italy.

British Offer To Help Solve Sudan Problem Attacked

LD061416 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1040 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Oct (JANA) — In its issue published today, *Al-Zahf Al-Akhdar*, the voice of the revolutionary committees, writes:

It is indeed surprising to see the British Government interfering in the affairs of the so-called Middle East problems, particularly the problem of Palestine, when Britain caused the treacherous Zionist presence — a presence whose frivolous behavior and practices against the Arab people in Palestine are well-known by all. It is astonishing to see Britain interfering while it is incapable of solving its own internal problems, which are becoming worse every day and are causing the erosion of British society.

Perhaps the British politicians still imagine that they are the politicians who built the British empire, on whose territories the sun never set; perhaps these politicians are still in a deep slumber and have not woken up from their sleep after their ancestors transplanted the foundlings of Europe in the territories of the American Indians, transplanted the remainder in South Africa, and transplanted the Zionists in Palestine. The British Government's envoy boasts shamelessly about contributing to the solution of the problem of southern Sudan. The question now is: Why at this time in particular? Where was this British Government when authority in Sudan was in the (?hands) of the severed tail [reference to Numayri] and the policy of that Arab country was drawn up in the West?

Today, when the Sudanese people have their affairs in their own hands without being under the guardianship of any power and without being directed by any power, a British official comes along and expresses his government's readiness to help solve the problem of Southern Sudan. From a purely revolutionary logic we say that the politicians of the West should save their assistance and support to solve the problems of the peoples of the West, who are suffering from political and social diseases and from unemployment. The Arabs in the Sudan are not incapable of solving a temporary problem that will come to an end with the ending of its causes. As for the love of the old woman, Thatcher, they can keep it. The people in this region have benefited from successive lessons that the government of the fixed U.S. carrier — Britain — provided them in the past. Britain is manuevering again in order to prepare such lessons for the future. One should say: Once bitten, twice shy; one cannot accept that he who plunged the poisoned dagger into the heart of the Arab homeland is concerned about finding just solutions.

SUDAN

Attack on 'Foreign Embassy' Reportedly Foiled

NC081435 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Dubayy, Oct 8 (AFP) — Sudanese police have foiled an apparent suicide attack using an explosives-packed car on a "foreign embassy" in Khartoum, the official Dubayy-based newspaper *Al-Bayyan* said on Wednesday, without identifying the embassy concerned.

The newspaper, quoting an unnamed Sudanese official, said the incident occurred on Tuesday. Police guarding the embassy arrested the driver of the car, a European whose nationality was not given.

Al-Bayyan said the driver "tried to force his way into the embassy" in the car, which was packed with explosives, but police stopped him by firing at the tires. The explosives were immediately made safe, it said.

Interior Minister Denies Attack

JN081750 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Oct (SUNA) — Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn has denied reports of an attempt by a Euro-

pean to storm an embassy in Khartoum. In a statement to SUNA today, the minister said he knows nothing at all about what took place.

The *Al-Ittihad Al-Watani* newspaper, organ of the National Unionist Party, said yesterday that a European tried to storm the embassy in Khartoum with a booby-trapped vehicle. The guards were able to abort the attempt by firing at the vehicle's tires and arrest the European.

The newspaper noted that the vehicle was loaded with large quantities of explosive charges and that the defendant did not give any detailed testimony. The paper added that the investigation is continuing in complete secrecy.

Official Denies Libyan Military Presence
JN071035 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0615 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Oct (WAKH) -- Mubarak al-Mahdi, industry minister and Sudanese Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi's envoy to Libya, has denied that a request was made during his visit to Libya for weapons or for military backing to alleviate the burden of war in the south. He asserted that Sudan still receives military backing from Libya as this falls within the framework of the military protocol signed between the two countries. He added that Sudan also received technical and trade assistance in accordance with the agreements signed between the two countries.

In a statement published in the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittiyad* today he said: The current visit of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to the United States has no negative impact on Sudanese-Libyan relations because in its foreign relations Sudan follows a balanced and nonaligned policy that serves Sudan's supreme interest. Sudan's relations with Libya and others are based on good-neighborly relations and on Islamic and Arab ties.

Mubarak al-Mahdi denied that there is a Libyan military presence in Sudan. He said: Even the Libyan military presence during the transitional government was withdrawan after Libya announced to willingness to accept the Sudanese initiative to solve the Chad crisis.

On the outcome of Al-Qadhdhafi's mediation efforts between Sudan and Ethiopia, the Sudanese industry minister said: The basic differences between the two countries are represented in a crisis of confidence inherited from former President Numayri's era. Ethiopia believes that all the agreements signed between the two countries were a maneuver by Sudan. Stressing that these problems can be solved through negotiations, he noted that Ethiopia links the issue of southern Sudan on one hand and the issue of Eritrea and other liberation movements on the other. He emphasized his belief that an agreement can be hammered out through Al-Qadhdhafi's mediation particularly as Sudan wants to establish good relations with Ethiopia.

Al-Din Receives Chadian State Minister
JN031052 Khartoum SUNA in English 0920 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, Oct 3 (SUNA) — State Council member Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din conferred here Thursday with the visting Chadian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Korom Hamet and the accompanying delegation on bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern [passage omitted]

The Chadian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Korom Hamet hailed the Sudanese move aimed at ending the Chadian question. In a statement to a Sudanese daily today, the Chadian official said his country was ready to cyrstalize the Sudanese move "provided that the Chadian issue be understood as a Libyan-Chadian question", he said. Thus the question should be solved through political and diplomatic avenues, he told the daily.

On the issue of the Chadian reconciliation moves, carried by the government of Hissein Habre to bring together different Chadian factions, Hamet affirmed that "the current step adopted by the government is supported by about 90 percent of the Chadian people".

Commenting on the Libyan-backed front of Goukouni, Hamet asserted that the "so-called front is suffering frictions and does not possess the will of taking decisions."

On the other side the official revealed that an agreement will be soon reached between Sudan and Chad for halting the mounting incidents of armed robberies along the joint borders between the two countries. It is to be recalled that the continuum of Chadian-Sudanese tribes and the influx of Chadian refugees inside the Sudanese territories have recently resulted in some looting and armed robbery in areas near the frontiers with Chad.

Responding to reports circulated recently here that President Habre had met with ousted Numayri, the Chaidan official described these reports as "pure lies and allegations."

Monte Carlo Cites Al-Mahdi on Egypt, Ethiopia
JN082107 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from New York carried within the "Panorama" program]

[Text] Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will soon hold talks with U.S. Congress members. He will leave New York for Washington today. Al-Mahdi hopes to improve relations between the United States and the Sudanese Government and to resume economic and mililitary cooperation between the two countries. In exclusive statements, Al-Mahdi said Ethiopia now supports the rebellion movement in southern Sudan and that this has harmed the relations of good-neighborliness between Sudan and Ethiopia. He said Sudan hopes its relations with Ethiopia will become good ones.

Al-Mahdi attacked former President Ja'far Numayri. He said Numayri's extradition or deportation from Egypt is a popular demand in Sudan because he is a criminal. Despite the fact that

Numayri's case is still before the Egyptian courts, Al-Mahdi believes the court will declare this case not within its jurisdiction.

Al-Mahdi believes Egyptian-Sudanese relations are harmed by Numayri's continued presence in Egypt. He said Numayri brought bad luck to Sudan and his continued stay in Egypt will also bring it bad luck. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said in principle he will visit Egypt, but the date has not been set and there are obstacles. He added that Sudanese officials continue to visit Egypt and contacts also continue to take place.

Commenting on previous Egyptian-Sudanese relations, Al-Mahdi said the agreements that used to govern these relations emphasized the special characteristics of the two countries' relationship but also harmed these relations because they were exploited to promote the defunct regime. Al-Mahdi said a new system is being set up to safeguard the special Egyptian-Sudanese relations in political, economic, cultural, and trade areas. Al-Mahdi said Sudan's relations with Libya are normal relations.

Al-Mirghani Cables Mubarak on War Anniversary

JN061448 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Oct (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghaani has sent a congratulatory cable to Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the anniversary of crossing the Suez Canal [during the 1973 October war]. Al-Mirghani affirmed that fraternal Egypt made a great achievement on that historic day — an achievement that is seen as a source of pride for the Arab nation and as a first step toward wresting the usurped rights and deterring the unjust enemy.

Al-Mirghani congratulated the brothers in the northern part of the Nile Valley, asking God to guide their steps and bless their march toward unity, victory, and dignity for the Arab and Islamic peoples. He also expressed his great appreciation for President Mubarak.

Official Reports on Mediation Efforts, Law Changes

JN081223 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Doha, 8 Oct (QNA) — Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, Sudanese deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Sudan is currently mediating between Iran and Iraq from a new angle that is shrouded with secrecy to prevent sides who are interested in continuing the war from scuttling these efforts.

In a statement to the Qatari newspaper *Al-'Arab* published today, he said that this mediation undertaken by Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is proceeding steadily and smoothly awaiting the emergence of early results.

Al-Sharif Al-Hindi said that Sudan is interested in eliminating differences between Egypt and Libya and that it is trying to understand the views and heal the rift existing among the Arab countries.

Answering a question on rumors that Egyptian weapons were found with rebels in southern Sudan, Al-Sharif al-Hindi unequivocably denied that Egypt played a role in arming these rebels. He said: They acquire weapons through various channels from arms merchants, and the Egyptian weapons found with them could be some of the weapons Israel captured in Sinai. He said: We did not contact Egypt over these rumors because our relations with Egypt are beyond suspicion.

Asked about the September laws, which the Sudanese Government intends to amend, he said that these amendments are subject to the Constituent Assembly. He stressed that there is harmony in the ruling alliance, which consists of Al-Ummah Party and the Democratic Unionist Party. He said: Our trend is national in the first place, and we are working to solve Sudan's problems.

Armed Forces Commader on Situation in South

JN071110 Doha QNA in Arabic in Arabic 0835 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah,7 Oct (QNA) — Major General Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil, the new commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces, has noted that the situation in southern Sudan is much better that what it was before and that the rebellion led by John Garang is subsiding due to the active miltiary operations against it.

In a statement to the UAE newspaper *Al-Khalij* published today, he said that the defeat of the Garang movement is certain, but it needs military and financial backing. He stressed that the extirpation of the rebellion is just a matter of time. He added that Sudan's strategic location made it a theater for big power disputes, and this explains the huge support Garang receives from foreign powers. He denied that there is any siege of any of the major southern cities. He said: Our forces are currently combing the various regions. Noting the relative quiet witnessed in the upper Nile regions and Bahr al-Gahzal, he said the Sudanese forces will shortly advance toward Waw, which will consequently result in the overall elimination of Garang's influence in the northern sector of Bahr al-Ghazal. He pointed out that Garang's obstruction of relief operations is tantamont to punishing the residents of the equatorial regions who refused to join his movement, particularly as this region is regarded as the quietest, most stable region in southern Sudan.

Radio SPLA Reports on Recent SPLA Actions

Battalion 104 and 105 Attack Ayod

EA082310 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Battalion 104 and 105 under the command of Captain (Paul Gatngor) attacked the enemy at Ayod town and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in men and materiel. Three foxholes, each containing seven enemy soldiers, were destroyed by SPLA heavy gunfire, and the food store of the enemy was also destroyed. [passage omitted]

Aqrab Battalion Raids Bor Airstrip

EA082307 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpt] SPLA (?defense) company of Aqrab Battalion under the command of [name indistinct] raided the enemy position at (Kowkow), Bor airstrip, on 5th October this year. According to our correspondent in the area, a number of enemy soldiers have been killed and two houses were burned down. [passage omitted]

Twik Twik Battalion Attacks Railway

EA082259 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Twenty-seven enemy soldiers have been killed and several others wounded in an attack by SPLA forces of Twik Twik Battalion commanded by Captain John Majok at (Lurmater) [words indistinct] station along the railway line on 1st October 1986. One G-3 rifle of the enemy was captured. The correspondent in the area says that fighting was still going on, and more details will be announced [words indistinct]

Government Troops Reportedly Rebel

EA082318 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Reports from Equatoria say that fighting broke out among the enemy soldiers in Terakeka on 2d October 1986. According to the report, 7 of the enemy soldiers have been killed and more than 40 others injured. The sources further stated that the fight was a result of violation of borders by a group of soldiers who refused to counterattack the SPLA forces around Terakeka town. It is worth mentioning that the enemy soldiers in Terakeka have been cut off from Juba for months now and have not been paid their salaries since then. The correspondent said that the delay of their salaries might have angered the soldiers and triggered the rebellion.

WESTERN SAHARA

Official Reacts to Chirac's Visit to Morocco

LD060849 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Western Sahara — Now that the French prime minister's visit to Morocco is over, the chanceries are getting down to analyzing the initial repercussions of this official visit. Apart from the issues raised, such as the introduction of visas for Maghreb countries or relations at the level of education or health, one single issue remains unanswered: Will France supply Morocco with Mirage-2000s? As Morocco is in open conflict with Western Sahara and as France is committed to respect the stability of the region, it is difficult to see how Paris can keep both irons in the fire. Here is reporter (Bayane Ashouf):

Yes, rather than make a decision, Paris is playing for time: This is evident in Jacques Chirac's preference for putting this matter into the hands of his defense minister who did not, moreover, participate in the trip. All in all, it is a question of an order-form relating to the delivery of 20 Mirage-2000s. As might be expected, this delivery is giving rise to many reactions on the Saharan side: the latest is that of Omar Hadrani, member of the Political Bureau and Saharan minister of defense. During a news conference, Hadrani issued a warning about the dangers that such a delivery might have for the Maghreb. He said that if Rabat possesses these arms, it might be tempted to unleash a conflagration under the influence of those who have an interest in destabilizing the region, Israel in particular. To this end, Israel has trained Moroccan pilots, notably in the technique of avoiding [word indistinct] and missiles, according to Hadrani. He also said that the United States recently delivered large quantities of surface-to-air missiles to Morocco. The White House explained that the United States informed the Polisario Front that it does not recognize Moroccan sovereignty over Western Sahara but that it fears a destabilization of that country. The Polisario Front replied, Hadrani said, that it is the continuation of the Western Sahara war that is the greatest danger for the stability of Morocco.

Speaking about the forthcoming visit by the king of Morocco to the European Parliament, Hadrani called on the countries represented in the Parliament in Strasbourg to put pressure on Morocco to force it to choose the path of peace.

DJIBOUTI

Iraqi Delegation Ends Visit, Leaves for Somalia

EA062116 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, today ended a 36-hour visit to the Republic of Djibouti. The Iraqi delegation and the Djibouti leaders discussed relations between the two countries. A communique pertaining to their agreements was released this morning. [passage omitted] 'Izzat Ibrahim gave a message to President Hassan Gouled Aptidon from President Saddam Husayn, in which the latter praised the brotherly relations between the two countries. President Saddam Husayn congratulated Hassan on the role he is playing in promoting peace in the world, especially in the Horn of Africa.

President Hassan and the head of the Iraqi delegation discussed ways of strengthening cooperation between the two countries, especially in mining, culture, and the development of industry and trade. They also discussed issues concerning the Arab world, Africa, and the rest of the world. Discussions between the two sides ended in an atmosphere of brotherhood and total understanding. On the Middle East situation, they expressed support for the just struggle the Palestinian people are waging to regain their inalienable rights to self-determination and the formation of a Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole representative. On the Iran-Iraq conflict, the two sides called for an immediate end to the war, which has resulted in the loss of lives of many Muslims, which is contrary to all Islamic principles.

The Djibouti side praised the Iraqi Government for striving for lasting peace and stability in the region. They also condemned the Iranian Government's stubbornness [words indistinct] and for fueling the war. Both sides called on Iran to show maturity in resolving the conflict in the region, a conflict that is in its 7th year.

The two countries condemned the white minority dictatorship in South Africa for oppressing the indigenous people. They expressed their support for the just struggle being waged by the Namibian people to liberate Namibia and gave full support to SWAPO'S role in liberating Namibia. They called for the implementation of UN Resolution 435 on independence for Namibia.

They ascertained that the understanding between the two countries at the talks reflects the brotherly relations and friendship between the two countries. Iraq and the Republic of Djibouti signed a cooperation program agreement in the spheres of culture and science. The vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council also (?met) President Hassan Gouled Aptidon before leaving the country.

The Iraqi delegation left Djibouti for the Somali Democratic Republic. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

Rebels Allege Government 'Massacring' Civilians

EA081258 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The forces of the fascist Mogadishu regime launched a merciless attack on the pastoral community at Badi Addo in Luuq District on 29 September, massacring women and children. They mercilessly killed 6 of them and injured 12 others. Reports add that the pastoral community defended itself against the attacking soldiers, killing 14 of them and injuring more than 12 others. They also captured two AK rifles. As is already known, the soldiers of the regime in that area have been carrying out savage attacks against the pastoral communities in Bakool and Gedo regions for some time, killing many people and looting their property.

UGANDA

Museveni Receives DPRK, Cuban Envoys

EA080619 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The new Cuban and North Korean ambassadors to Uganda have presented their credentials to President Yoweri Museveni. The ceremony took place at State House, Entebbe, today.

During the ceremony, President Museveni and the Cuban ambassador, Mr (Angel Miko) discussed matters of bilateral cooperation between Uganda and Cuba.

At the meeting with the president, the North Korean ambassador to Uganda, Mr Kim (Jong-diang) conveyed warmest greetings from President Kim Il-song to President Museveni and the people of Uganda. He said he was happy to start his humble duties at a time the friendly relationship between Uganda and North Korea is growing stronger and stronger. The ambassador commended President Museveni for having emphasized the need for South to South cooperation among Third World countries so as to foster a self-sustaining national economy for the development of their region. Mr Kim also praised the people of Uganda for having emerged with vigor to reconstruct and rehabilitate their infrastructure. He wished all Ugandans every success in their solidarity for a justified cause.

President Museveni told the new ambassador that Uganda is looking forward to intensify the already existing cooperation between Uganda and North Korea. He said that this cooperation has already started in various fields and there is need to strengthen it for the benefit of the two countries. The president later proposed a toast for the good health of the people of North Korea and for the expanded relationship between the two countries. The ambassador reciprocated. [passage omitted]

MALI

President Meets Mitterrand Adviser Guy Penne

AB081615 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the republic, this afternoon received Guy Penne, special adviser to President Francois Mitterrand in charge of African affairs, who brought a message to the Malian president. Their talks centered on the ties of friendship and cooperation between Mali and France in all fields, as well as on ways to develop these relations for the benefit of our two peoples. General Moussa Traore spoke about efforts and sacrifices of the Malian people, through their party and their government, to achieve a revival of the economy by reorganizing it and by again fostering production in rural areas. Concerning the forthcoming visit of President Mitterrand to Mali next month, the head of state expressed the hope that the visit would strengthen our ties of cooperation. Issues dealing with security and safeguarding peace everywhere were also discussed. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

Quadripartite Meeting To Be Called on Togo Situation

AB081744 Kaduna Domestic Servuce in English
1700 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida says Nigeria would explore the possibility of resolving the conflict between Togo and her neighbors arising from the recent attempt to overthrow the Togolese Government, under the umbrella of the ECOWAS.

Speaking to a four-man delegation that brought him a special message from his Togolese counterpart, Gnassingbe Eyadema, in Lagos today, President Babangida explained that a quadripartite meeting of Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria would soon be called to look into the issue. He said Nigeria was particularly concerned because of the special relationship existing between the two countries, adding that a commission of enquiry would be set up to assess the situation and advise on what steps should be taken. President Babangida thanked the delegation for the briefing and pledged Nigeria's continued support.

Earlier, the leader of the team, Mr Kpotivi Lacle had briefed the president on the recent developments in Togo, and expressed that country's appreciation for Nigeria's solidarity and friendship.

Babangida Receives Cameroon, Togo Envoys

AB081717 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Two delegations from two West African countries arrived in Lagos today to deliver special messages to President Ibrahim Babangida from their country's presidents. They are from Cameroon and the Republic of Togo.

The leader of the Cameroonian delegation, who is also his country's minister of youth and sports, Mr Ibrahim Mbombo Njoya, in a brief interview with airport correspondents, said that the recent volcanic disaster in his country had been brought under control.

The Togolese delegation was led by the minister of interior, Mr Kpotivi Lacle.

Minister of Employment, Labor, Productivity Appointed

AB091232 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] A new minister of employment, labor, and productivity has been appointed. He is Brigadier Ike Nwachuku, a former governor of Imo State, and lately the adjutant general of the Nigerian Army. Brig Nwachuku was sworn in today by President Ibrahim Babangida during the weekly meeting of the national Council of Ministers.

Also today, the new chief of naval staff, Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni, was sworn in as a member of the AFRC by the president.

SENEGAL

American Plane Crashes Near Dakar, Two Killed

AB090939 Paris AFP in French 0929 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Dakar, 9 October (AFP) — An American DC-7 plane that was to start the new campaign of spraying insecticides to combat locusts crashed Thursday morning near Dakar, it was learned from an American source in the Senegalese capital.

Two members of the 4-man crew were killed in the accident and another was wounded, the same source specified. According to the latest information, the plane crashed in the sea at 0719 GMT shortly after taking off from Dakar-Yoff Airport.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Sends Delegation to Zaire for Talks

MB082108 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos sent an envoy to Kinshasa today for talks with the Zairian head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. The envoy, Pascoal Luvualu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, left Luanda this morning carrying a message whose contents were not disclosed. Pascoal Luvualu is accompanied by (Sebastiao Itapa), head of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Department of External Relations, and officials of the Ministry of External Relations.

MOZAMBIQUE

RSA Ban on Workers Said To Continue Destabilization

MB082033 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The South African Government has decided to suspend the recruitment of Mozambican miners and issued orders that the ones who are presently working in South Africa should return to Mozambique as soon as their contracts expire. This decision by the racist Government of South Africa was announced in Cape Town today and is the continuation of a series of sanctions which the Pretoria regime has been applying against our economy.

In fact, since our independence in 1975, South Africa has been applying a series of sanctions against our country destined to weaken the Mozambican economy. For example, about 150,000 Mozambican miners worked in South Africa in the colonial period. Soon after independence, South Africa decided to reduce this number to about 40,000. Moreover, in the colonial period, 60 percent of the salaries of the Mozambican miners were paid in gold. But in 1977 the South African Government decided unilaterally to end this method of payment.

Another area in which the South African Government is applying sanctions against Mozambique is in the area of ports and railroads. The Maputo railroad and port were built in the colonial period to serve South Africa. But since independence the government of this country began to reduce its use. Accordingly the Maputo harbor handled 12 million tons of cargo destined to or from South Africa. But now this figure has decreased to only 1 million tons.

Another method used by South Africa to destroy the Mozambican economy is the use of armed bandits that were created, financed, trained, and sent into our country by South Africa. The economic losses resulting from the criminal actions of the armed bandits are extremely high. The armed bandits, which were created and led by South Africa, mainly target the means of communication, as a way of perpetuating the dependence on South Africa of Mozambique and the southern African countries that use the Mozambican ports and railroads.

In brief, the measures announced today by the South African Government to suspend the recruitment of Mozambican miners is the continuation of destabilizing actions which Pretoria carries out against our young republic and against our still fragile economy. But Mozambique will, as always, know how to find ways of resisting the latest South African blackmail, particularly now that the international community realizes that the apartheid regime is the destabilizing factor in southern Africa.

Machel Returns From 3-Day Visit to Nacala

MB082114 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has returned to Maputo after a 3-day working visit to Nacala in Nampula Province. On his arrival the Mozambican head of state was welcomed by Prime Minister Mario Machungo, Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, as well as other party and state cadres. Before leaving Nacala, Samora Machel toured the local railroad and port complex, particularly the port. President Machel then chaired a mass rally attended by thousands of people.

NAMIBIA

Government Divided Over School Desegregation

MB081829 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1757 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 8, SAPA — A major row has erupted in the ranks of the SWA/Namibian transittional government over the desegration of schools in the territory from January next year. And, in what political sources described as a related development, the entire transitional cabinet has been summoned to Pretoria for a meeting with the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, on Wednesday next week.

Yesterday, the minister of national education, Mr Andrew Matjila (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance), announced in the National Assembly that in terms of a cabinet decision on September 16, race and colour would no longer apply as norms for admission of pupils when the SWA/Namibian schools reopened next year. Schools that would be mainly affected by desegregation were those reserved exclusively for white children and administered by the second-tier ethnic authority for whites, he added.

An authoritative source close to the cabinet told SAPA afterwards that the decision had been taken with the support of all the parties represented in the central government, including the SWA National Party [SWANP] and the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party [RFDP].

In a statement today, the leader of the SWANP and chairman of the white executive committee, Mr Kosie Pretorius, rejected Mr Matjila's remarks contained in a motion tabled in the National Assembly yesterday as in conflict with agreements reached among the parties on earlier occasions.

The administration for whites intended to honour its obligations toward schools under its control, toward teachers, parents and pupils in terms of existing legislation, Mr Pretorius said.

At the same time, the Rehoboth Baster Administration was reported to have informed the cabinet in a letter today that non-Rehobothers would be barred from admission to Rehoboth schools from January next year. The Rehoboth Baster Kaptein [chief] and leader of the RFDP, Mr Hans Diergaardt, said the decision had been taken after a request for financial aid from the central government had been turned down.

Mr Dierghaardt, who is also minister of local authorities and civic affairs in the SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet, said the Baster Administration was no longer able to provide non-Rehobothers with education and hostel facilities from its own funds. The Rehoboth administration would still accept responsibility for children whose parents resided or worked in the Rehoboth Gebiet (region), regardless of race, he added.

In terms of the Rehoboth Self-Government Act (1976) of the South African Parliament, Rhoboth is administered virtually as a state within a state in SWA/Namibia. Its position in SWA/Namibia has given rise to threats by political opponents to impose travel, work, and residence restriction on Rehoboth citizens who venture outside Rehoboth into the rest of the territory.

Meanwhile, the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, and several cabinet ministers have confirmed next Wednesday's meeting with Mr Botha. A cabinet source said: "I will not be surpised" if on next week's Pretoria agenda was a severe reprimand from Mr Botha to the eight-member SWA/Namibian cabinet over persistent dissension within the ranks of the territory's nominated central government.

The transitional government's rule since its inception on June 17 last year has been noted to date for internal strife and court applications by the participants, mainly over SWA/Namibia's politically controversial Proclamation AG 8 (1980), which institutes the second-tier ethnic authorities.

Some political sources said they also expected Mr Botha to advise the SWA/Namibian cabinet not to meddle with Proclamation AG 8, which entrenched group rights in the territory. "If that should happen, South Africa can take back its SWA/Namibian government," a spokesman for SWAPO-Democrats said.

However, it is also expected that one of the issues almost certain to be discussed is the question of elections for a central government in SWA/Namibia next year, which the DTA [Democratic Turnhaller Alliance] has mainly been agitating for lately.

The parties represented in the SWA/Namibian transitional government are the DTA, the Coloured Labour Party, the SWANP, the RFDP, a SWA National Union Group, and SWAPO-D.

SOUTH AFRICA

Government Announces Ban on Mozambican Workers

MB081608 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1604 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 8, SAPA — Recruitment of Mozambican workers for South Africa has been prohibited with immediate effect, and those working in the Republic will not be allowed to return once their permits have expired, the government has announced.

The move follows the injury of six South African soldiers in a landmine blast near the Mozambican border on Monday and the warning yesterday by the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, that there could be reprisals.

Thousands of Mozambicans are employed in South Africa's mining industry, earning valuable foreign exchange for the impoverished Mozambican state.

The government's decision was announced in Pretoria jointly by four cabinet ministers after a day of intensive discussions.

The minister of foreign affiars, Mr Pik Botha; the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis; the minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Danie Steyn; and the minister of home affiars, Mr Stoffel Botha, said a diplomatic note had been sent to the Mozambican Government today. It said: "The South African Government has decided no further recruitment of workers from Mozambique will be allowed as from today."

This was as a result of the activities of the African National Congress and the SA Communist Party, "who are responsible for the continuing deteriorating security situation on the common border with the Republic."

The ANC the SACP [South African Communist Party], "according to information in possession of the Republic and as confirmed by recent incidents, is still operating in Mozambique."

In terms of the March 1984 Nkomati non-agression pact, Mozambique undertook to eject the ANC and the SACP from its territory and South Africa agreed to cease support of the rebel Mozambican Renamo forces.

Relations between South Africa nd Mozambique have deteriorated since, particularly in recent months and the accord of Nkomati is said by observers to be all but dead.

The cabinet ministers said in their statement that employers in South Africa "are requested to cease with immediate effect to recruit and employ any further Mozambican workers and to actively endeavor to employ South African workers.

"Workers whose work permits are still valid, will be allowed to complete their period of service, after which they will have to return to Mozambique and will not be allowed to re-enter South Africa."

Organised mining and agriculture in South Africa had already been informed of the decision, they said.

According to a copy of the diplomatic note sent to Mozambique's president, Samora Machel, the SA Government reiterated it remained "committed to the Nkomati accord and the promotion of peace, stability, cooperation and development in the whole of southern Africa."

A copy of the note was released in Pretoria by Mr Pik Botha's office. It referred to discussions in the past on "information regarding security matters affecting the two countries.

"Despite repeated attempts on the part of the South African Government to cooperate on matters of security, the ANC has continued to receive support in Mozambique, which has enabled it to use Mozambican territory to further its policy of using violence to achieve political objectives.

"The South African Government is of the opinion that such a situaiton could not have come about without the knowledge of the Mozambique Government or its representatives."

The note said the situation had been exacerbated by continued hostile Mozambique about South Africa. [sentence as received]

"The landmine explosion on the South African border close to Mozambique on October 6, resulting in serious injury of six members of the SA Defence Force, is but the latest example of a series of acts of violence perpetrated in the border area.

"These acts have been made possible by the infiltration of terrorists along with the large number of Mozambicans who enter South Africa both legally and illegally.

"Furthermore, evidence is available indicating that members of the Mozambique security service (SNASP) are involved in this infiltration in collaboration with the ANC.

"As a result of this aggravating development, the South African Government has decided to suspend, with immediate effect, the further recruitment of all Mozambican workers, including mine workers."

Security Cited as Reason for Measure

MB090543 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2239 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 8, SAPA — The minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said tonight the decision to immediately prohibit the future recruitment of Mozambican workers and to repatriate those in the country when their work permits expired, was taken in the national and security interests of South Africa. Mr du Plessis told SABC TV news that no country in the world could allow virtually free access to its labour market, and, on the other hand, allow its security to be undermined by that country which benefitted from "job opportunities and so forth in South Africa." "The fact is, you cannot milk your cow with the one hand while you are busy cutting its artery with the other hand," Mr du Plessis said. He said the step had been taken in the interests of the maintenance of security within the borders of South Africa. "This is a preventative measure to stabilise the security situation and to prevent infiltration from Mozambique," he said.

The step by the South African Government had to be seen against the fact that the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party used Mozambique as a base from which to operate against the Republic. South Africa would not tolerate this any longer, he said.

No Problems Seen in Replacing Workers

MB090647 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Manpower Minister Piet Du Plessis says South Africa will have no difficulty replacing its Mozambican workers. He says there are about 70,000 Mozambicans legally employed in South Africa and about 250,000 illegals. Minister Du Plessis says the move will help solve the unemployment problem.

[Begin Du Plessis recording] We have an official unemployment figure in this country of three-quarters of a million people. Unofficial estimates are nearly double that figure. So it won't be a problem to replace these Mozambican workers. We have already trained more than 300,000 unemployed persons in this country, and by the end of next year that figure will be more than half a million unemployed people trained in South Africa. So they could very easily replace the Mozambican workers. As a matter of fact it is no problem for South Africa to replace all foreign workers. [end recording]

Radio Says Machel Violating Nkomati

MB090525 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Peaceful co-existence, mutual respect, good-neighborliness — those were the three cornerstones of the commitment made by President Samora Machel when he signed the Nkomati accord 2 and 1/2 years ago. The accord was in essence a non-aggression treaty, but the new era it signalled in relations between South Africa and Mozambique embraced the development of transport and communications, the supply of electricity, the promotion of tourism and economic cooperation in general. It is indisputably Mozambique that has derived greatest benefit from this economic cooperation.

South Africa, for her part, has found the chief benefit of the new relationship to be in the greater measure of security along her eastern frontiers. After Nkomati, President Machel acted decisively to dismantle the terrorist-military structures that the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party had erected within Mozambique. Firm action taken by Mozambique — coupled with similar action in Swaziland — saw a dramatic reduction in terrorist incidents mounted from Mozambique against South African territory.

My government, President Machel said at Nkomati, will keep its word both in letter and spirit. Latterly, however, the spirit of peaceful co-existence, mutual respect, and good-neighborliness to which President Machel personally pledged himself has been absent. Last month, Machel used the Nonaligned Movement's conference in Harare as a forum for a strident attack on South Africa, accusing this country of trying to destroy Mozambique. Shortly afterwards, his foreign minister alleged at the United Nations that South Africa was sending armed bandits into Mozambique to commit atrocities. These and other outbursts by the Mozambican Government and its propaganda agencies have flown directly in the face of the spirit of the Nkomati accord.

Insofar as the letter of the accord is concerned, there has, in the past several months, been a resurgence of terrorist activity originating in Mozambique. Joe Slovo, the South African Communist Party agent who heads the African National Congress' terrorist campaign and who left his Maputo base after Nkomati, is reported to be back in business in Mozambique, and this year there have been at least 23 terrorist attacks in South Africa that were masterminded in Mozambique.

South Africa's primary responsibility is to secure her borders and safeguard her citizens. The imperative that counterinsurgency action against terrorist warfare orchestrated by communist powers should be taken expeditiously and decisively is all the more important now that there is a second front to defend — economic warfare.

This consideration remains paramount — with or without Nkomati. But it is clear that — if President Machel returns to the spirit as well as the letter of the accord — it is in the interests of both South Africa and Mozambique that they should build on the Nkomati commitment of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and good-neighborliness.

Mozambique Said Supporting ANC

MB080553 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Security spokesmen say the latest information shows that the banned ANC is rebuilding its military structure in Mozambique with the full knowledge of President Samora Machel's government.

This information was given to the SABC after the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, issued a warning on Tuesday that South Africa would retaliate if President Machel allowed a Moscow-inspired revolution to be waged against South Africa from Mozambique. The spokesmen said the acting leader of the banned South African Communist Party [SACP] and second in command of the military wing of the ANC, Joe Slovo, had been seen on a number of occasions in Maputo since the beginning of the year after his arrival in that country from Angola. It is suspected that Slovo serves as the link between ANC training camps in Angola and transit camps in Mozambique. During his visits to Mozambique Slovo is accompanied by Mozambican Government officials, and he travels on a British passport. During August he was in East Germany where a second ANC training base was opened at Telton near Berlin. This base, which complements one that has been in existence for some time, is manned by Soviet instructors.

The spokesmen said a number of terrorists who had been arrested in the past in connection with terrorist attacks in the eastern Transvaal had infiltrated the country through Mozambique. Two were caught trying to cross the border into Mozambique. Since the beginning of the year about 23 terrorist attacks have been perpetrated in South Africa from Mozambique.

NUM Calls Ban 'Outrageous'

MB081844 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1809 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 8 SAPA — The government's plan to reduce the number of Mozambican workers in the mining industry was an outrageous and unwarranted retaliatory action, the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] said tonight.

"This action is purely part of an attempt to defend apartheid in the wake of concerted international pressure against the regime, and is not a solution to the South African question and peace in the sub-continent," NUM's spokesman said in a statement.

The government announced tonight that no further recruitment of Mozambican workers would be allowed "as a result of the ANC and South African Communist Party who are responsible for the continuing deteriorating security situation on the common border with South Africa."

NUM said it had "repeatedly stated" that the unbanning of the African National Congress, Pan African Congress and other organisations; the release of all political prisoners; freedom of association and an end to apartheid were among the "necessary conditions" to the solution of the current economic and political crisis in the country.

Mozambique and other neighbouring states had always been part of a "regional political economy" and have contributed to the wealth of South Africa, he said.

The government's actions indicates their "desperation" and would be "disruptive" for the mining industry.

He said contrary to the claims of the government about its concern for employment and development it continues to "generate unemployment with its policies."

Chamber of Mines Regrets Ban

MB081846 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1835 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 8 SAPA — The Chamber of Mines of South Africa regretted the government's decision to suspend the further recruitment of Mozambican workers, the chamber said in a statement released to SAPA in Johannesburg this evening.

"The chamber regrets that this has been found necessary but can obviously not evaluate the security considerations on which the decision was based," the statement said.

"It welcomes the fact that the inevitable disruption to its operations will, to an extent, be cushioned, since the government has decided that Mozambican workers currently employed will be permitted to complete their contracts.

"The chamber earnestly hopes that negotiations between the South African and Mozambican Governments will lead to an early return to normality.

"A long-standing relationship exists between the South African mining industry and the people of Mozambique, and it is hoped that this relationship can soon be restored to their mutual advantage."

The chamber said 51,698 Mozambicans were employed on gold and coal mines in 1985.

Government Restricts Activities of UDF

Declared 'Affected Organisation'

MB090807 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0803 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 9, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] was declared an "affected organisation" in a notice printed in the government gazette today, sanctioned by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

In a telexed statement issued to SAPA by the Bureau for Information on behalf of the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, this order effectively prevents the organisation from receiving overseas funds.

The order, issued in terms of the Affected Organisations Act, does not prohibit the organisation from continuing its other activities.

The act empowers the state president "to declare an organisation affected if he is convinced that politics was being conducted by or through that organisation with the help of, or cooperation of, or deliberation with an organisation or person overseas," the statement said.

Details on Measure's Implications

MB090903 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0855 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 9, SAPA — The registrar appointed to implement the government's declaration today of the United Democratic Front [UDF] as an "affected organisation" has wide powers in terms of the law to probe into the affairs of the organisation, but it was not immediately clear after the proclamation what steps would be taken. The registrar, Mr Kobus Breyl, an advocate and senior official in the Department of Justice's security section, referred all inquiries to the office of the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, who signed today's proclamation with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

Mr le Grange's spokesman, Capt Henry Beck, said it should be self-evident "all provisions of the law which are open to us will be applied." He declined to comment further.

In terms of the Affected Organisations Act, an organisation may only be declared affected — which prohibits the receipt of funds from outside the country — after an investigation and report by three magistrates. After the declaration, the registrar is entitled to make application in court for the confiscation of overseas funds received by the organisation. This can be made retrospective as well. The registrar, whose activities may not be interfered with by the affected organisation, has the power to examine all its documents and to investigate the UDF's objectives and aims.

Government sources said today the declaration of the UDF as an affected organisation did not necessarily imply this was a first step towards declaring it an illegal organisation. It was pointed out that the National Union of South African Students had been an affected organisation for a long time without it being declared illegal.

Affected Organization Act Described

MB090957 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0939 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 9 SAPA — The powers of the state president to declare a body an "affected organization" are subject to a "factual report" first being made by a committee of three magistrates appointed by the minister of justice. In terms of the Affected Organisations Act (No 31 of 1974) the minister of justice has to consider the report on the organisation by the magistrates, of whom one has to be a chief magistrate or a regional magistrate, before the state president can gazette the order.

Before the appointment of the committee the minister, under reasonable suspicion of the organisation, may appoint an "authorised officer" to inquire into its objects and activities. The officer may enter premises, demand and seize specified documents and question people. Hindering or resisting the officer may result in a conviction and fine of up to R600 (or one year), or both.

To prohibit the receipt of foreign money by an organisation, the state president must be satisfied the organisation was engaging in politics "with the aid of, or in cooperation with , or in consultation with, or under the influence of an organisation or person abroad." The prohibitions of the act deal mainly with the funds that organisation received from overseas. Following the government proclamation no person in an affected organisation may canvass for, or receive or bring money into the country for that organisation. Overseas money already in the possession of the organisation before it was declared affected may only be handed over to a welfare organisation designated by the minister within a year of it being declared affected.

The minister is empowered by the act to appoint a registrar to inspect the finances of the organisation. The registrar may

establish when the financial year shall end and that the organisation shall report six months after the close of every financial year on the moneys received and paid out by the organisation in that year. The minister must table in Parliament the financial report of the organisation at least once a year.

The registrar may issue a restraining order on any one dealing with money suspected to be in contravention of the act. In an application to the Supreme Court the registrar can have such money confiscated and transferred to the government revenue account. First offenders could be fined up to R10,000 (or five years), or both, and second offenders up to R20,000 (or 10 years), or both.

UDF Official Condemns Move
MB090823 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0819 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 9 SAPA — The United Democratic Front has condemned the government's decision to declare it an affected organisation, describing the move as a further attempt to "emasculate" the organisation.

The national treasurer of the UDF, Mr Azar Cachalia, said he was not yet sure what effect the declaration would have on UDF operations. "By this decision the government wishes to destroy the UDF without formally banning it. It shows that the government is in principle not opposed to the use of sanctions against its poltical opponents," said Mr Cachalia. "Nobody should need any convincing that this government is not interested in peaceful change," he said. He said the latest action was part of a "pattern" over the last year of "effectively trying to emasculate the UDF."

UDF Affiliate Opposes Restrictions
MB091059 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1049 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 9 SAPA — The Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (JODAC) has condemned the government's action in declaring the UDF an affected organisation. In a statement to SAPA today, JODAC said they condemned "the government's latest attempts to destroy legitimate democratic opposition to apartheid by declaring the UDF an affected organisation. "This is further proof that the government knows it had no support from the majority of South Africans. It had resorted to increasingly repressive measures in order to get out of the morass it has created. Neither repression nor reform is a solution. We call on all democrats to carry forward the struggle against apartheid," JODAC said. JODAC is a UDF affiliate.

HNP Leader Foresees UDF Banning
MB091007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0941 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 9, SAPA — Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] leader Mr Jaap Marais has welcomed the government's move of declaring the UDF an affected organisation. However, he feels it will be difficult for Mr P.W. Botha's government to exercise complete control over the UDF's funding, since they would now find alternative means of obtaining funds. He said the government must have had extensive information to take such steps to stop outside funding. "Once the government starts on this, I feel they will take further steps and ban the UDF." Mr Marais said it was no secret that the World Council of Churches was funding the UDF. He added that the UDF was "just another face of the banned African National Congress."

COSATU Calls Measure 'Desperate'
MB091017 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1002 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, [dateline as received] — The decision to declare the United Democratic Front an affected organisation was the action of a government facing increasing isolation both inside South Africa and internationally, COSATU said today.

The Congress of South Africa Trade Unions said: "It is also the action of rulers who are unable to come to terms with mass demands for a new democratic system in South Africa which responds to the needs of the majority of the people. The government is presently under tremendous pressure internationally and a long campaign against apartheid has culminated in tough sanctions against South Africa. At the same time the government sees growing international support for democratic organisations in SA. And for the struggling community of the oppressed and exploited. So solid and consistent is the support from the international community that the government has to resort to high-handed and desperate measures to cut off the flow of funds to the UDF."

"Finally it has to acknowledge that the attack on apartheid and exploitation in SA is not an attack on the South African people in general, but is accompanied by ever-growing support for the democratic movement in the country."

The government was in a no-win situation, COSATU, a UDF affiliate, said. "The forces against its undemocratic rule have never been as strong as they were. Democratic organisations have widespread mass support. At the same time the government is losing legitimacy on all sides, even from its former friends. Actions like the present attack on the UDF and the expulsion of Mozambican workers serve only to further discredit the government as incompetent and confrontationist," COSATU said.

Slabbert Reacts to 'Coercive Control'
MB091021 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1009 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town Oct 9 SAPA — The government move declaring the UDF an affected organisation was not entirely unexpected, but demonstrated its intolerance of any opposition which didn't fit into their preconceived mould, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, former leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said today. It was a form of "coercive control" into which the country was drifting and reflected the hardening situation of increasing polarisation. "It won't succeed in changing the people's determi-

nation for freedom to form an opposition on popular support," Dr Slabbert said.

He and Dr Alex Boraine, who both resigned their seats earlier this year, are forming a new organisation to promote dialogue between opposition groups called the Institute for a Democractic Alternative for South Africa.

CUSA/AZACTU on 'Blatant Provocation'

MB091031 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1019 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 9, SAPA — The recently amalgamated Congress of Unions of SA [CUSA] and the Azanian Congress of Trade Unions [AZACTU] said today the government's declaration of the United Democratic Front as an affected organisation was blatant provocation. "CUSA/AZACTU views the declaration of the UDF as an affected organisation as a blatant act of provocation by the minority government in Pretoria," a statement by the groups said. CUSA/AZACTU supported many UDF and NF (National Forum) activities. CUSA/AZACTU pledges to continue to support the programmes of actions and the activities of the legitimate democratic organisations of the people and will not be intimidated by the government or the police apparatus."

Britain's Steele, Buthelezi Disagree on Sanctions

MB081545 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] British Liberal Party Leader, David Steele, is standing firm on his support for sanctions. Mr Steele today held talks with KwaZulu leader, Chief Buthelezi, who firmly opposes the punitive measures.

Afterwards, the British politician said his support for sanctions was not weakened by Chief Buthelezi's views, but that discussions had been constructive and enjoyable. Both men said they agreed that sanctions had to be accompanied by humanitarian aid for South African blacks, and they also discussed the divisions within black opposition to apartheid.

Mr Steele is said to have stressed the need for Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement to get together with the ANC, and said he would convey the same message to the banned organization when he visits Lusaka at the end the week.

Buthelezi Urges Pressure to Free Nelson Mandela

MB081925 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1828 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Ulundi Oct 8 SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today called for increased Western pressure on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to release jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. He described Mandela as a leader and astute politician with "the inner stature which made for statesmanship." The Inkatha leader said he had no reason to beleive that Mandela would be involved in anything which was not constructive, statesmanlike and good for South Africa.

The KwaZulu chief minister made this plea in discussions in Ulundi with Mr Robert Brown, a top aide of U.S. civil rights leader Mrs Coretta King. Mr Brown made a special trip to Ulundi on behalf of Mrs King, who had been pressured into not seeing him last month.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Botha had reached an impasse which needed to be broken before the process of negotiation between blacks and whites could gain momentum. Mr Botha's problems in this regard, he said, were that he had no negotiating agenda and, even if one were tabled, leaders would not be forthcoming while "black democracy remains crippled by state intervention in the form of bannings and jailings."

He said apart from the curtailment of individual political freedom, the incarceration of people like Mandela and the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] Zeph Mothopeng put obstacles in the path of democracy for leaders like himself.

When it came to consulting the people on the question of the country's future constitution, on the nature of its future society and on such matters as whether the free enterprise system was essential, he found himself very severely restricted. Chief Buthelezi said if all black leaders were free to go to the people with views that supported or countered his, it would be possible to determine the will of the masses.

"The strength of the masses must be mobilised in support of whatever the government is trying to do," the chief minister said. "For this, black democracy must be unshackled and leaders like Mandela must be released from jail."

Mandela, Chief Buthelezi said, represented a much needed continuity in black politics as far as the ANC was concerned. In most respects it was a new leadership, promoted to leadership positions outside the approval of grassroot political forces, he added. He said Mandela's release would immeasurably enhance the potential of the ANC to move forward constructively.

Chief Buthelezi recalled his long friendship with the jailed ANC leader, the correspondence they had exchanged and the recent warm greetings Mandela had sent him via former Nigerian head of state Gen Olusegun Obasanjo.

He also recalled that Mandela had told Mrs Helen Suzman that Inkatha and its president would have to be at the conference table if there were negotiations about the future of South Africa. However, Chief Buthelezi said, Mr Oliver Tambo and the ANC had adopted an anti-Inkatha and anti-Buthelezi line which was the opposite of Mandela's position.

He said another complication was Mrs Mandela's hostile attitude towards him. "She speaks in his name while he is in jail," he said, "and spreads the impression that I am totally unacceptable as a political leader." She had denigrated him as a "collaborator" in her biography and in similar terms on American TV. These

attacks, he said, were misleading to those attempting to assess his relationship with Mandela.

Chief Buthelezi said that unless the political logjam was broken in the foreseeable future, violence would continue to increase until there could only be solutions that were violent in themselves. It was for this reason that he saw the need to separate the issue of releasing Mandela from that of the unbanning of the ANC. "This must be done, but we cannot wait until it is done before Dr Mandela is released," he said.

"He is the recognised president of the ANC. He represents a continuity of the old ANC into the future; and it is under his leadership, once he is free, that the ANC is more likely to be unbanned. His release is the first necessary step towards its unbanning. Whether or not his leadership will lead to it being unbanned is a question which we must entrust to Mandela himself."

Chief Buthelezi said if there was anything the West could do which was constructive it would be to raise the question of Mandela's release with the state president "persistently and persuasively and backed by mounting pressure if need be."

He believed, however, that the more this was done in private and without fanfare, the more likely President Botha was to release him. He disclosed that when he had discussed Mandela's release with the late premier, B.J. Vorster, he had said bluntly that this would never happen while he was in office.

Mr Botha, he said, had shifted in that he had said he was prepared to release him even though seemingly impossible conditions had been set. He should at least be given credit for being the first South African head of state prepared to do so, added Chief Buthelezi.

Boesak Withdraws Resignation Over School Boycotts
MB081334 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 8, SAPA — The moderature of the NG Sendingkerk [Dutch Reformed Mission Church] is to remain unchanged after a brief, behind-closed-doors accommodation was reached today. Although no details were immediately available it is believed pressure brought to bear on the moderator, Dr Allan Boesak, and his assessor, the Rev Nic Apollis, led to them agreeing to withdraw their resignations, while the former moderator and new assessor, the Rev Izak Mentor, agreed to implement synod decisions in terms of the church's newly adopted Confession of Belhar.

The synod went into committee after the lunch adjournment, but the matter was finalised in under 10 minutes and the synod proceeded to finish off its last financial reports before going into recess untill 1990.

Dr Boesak's statement regarding the interpretation of the schools boycott decision was adopted by the synod before Mr Mentor's revision amendment was put.

The statement read: "Firstly, we point out that the decision (of October 3) must be read and understood in its entirety. We are trying to express understanding for the difficult and politicised situation in which our students find themselves and for the unique positions of students and our youth in respect of their involvement in the search for freedom.

"At the same time the church may not be silent on the fact that this action, although it is in principle a non-violent method, being put as alternative to violent actions, it remains a double-edged sword which must be handled with the greatest care.

"Secondly, the church cannot dissociate itself from the situation and has addressed it in terms of its own involvement. This address gives the church the basis and the right of its continued critical solidarity with and guidance of the youth and students who are its members and means that such guidance is expressed in encouragement, advice, warning and discipline.

"The decision is not a blank cheque for any type of student action as certain media and politicians imply, but an understanding of the call to the most responsible action on the part of students within our present situation in South Africa.

"The synod wants our students, parents and teachers to understand that they are not left in the lurch, but that in these difficult times, we are all in need of one another and the Lord."

Mr Mentor then moved his revision motion and after motivating the overthrow of the decision in support fo school boycotts, and a brief debate, the synod overtured its earlier decision and accepted Mr Mentor's amendment, which specifically rejected school boycotts and disruption of any nature.

The decision was generally regarded as being in total conflict with the new moderator's leadership.

In a brief closing address, Dr Boesak thanked the synod for its support and said he hoped it realised the weighty implications of its decisions. The moderature were not supermen and he hoped it could rely on the loyalty of the church and its support during the four-year recess.

"We want to stand firmly by our decisions and we ask the church to cooperate with us," he said. "There is no question of walking away from the church. That is not the issue. It is our bonds with God and His word that is the issue and if it remains so, then there is every chance of success ahead for us.

ANC's Oliver Tambo Condemns RSA 'Reforms'
EA081151 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Talk by Oliver Tambo, ANC President]

[Text] Several years ago, there were (?noticeable) changes in petty apartheid. And so we could go into a restaurant, we could sit on a bench in a park, we could go into a lift, and the reports then were that apartheid is transforming, apartheid is being dismantled. It was big news. Today — and this is many years ago

— today no one refers to our being allowed to go into lifts as a form of apartheid. No one refers to the fact that we can go into a restaurant. That is nothing today in the face of what is happening, in the face of the brutalities of the apartheid system, which was never changed, which has been continuous.

Today, Botha says something about mixed marriages and is projected as a reformer. His predecessor was also projected as a reformer when he made us enter the parks. But a time will come when no one will be talking about mixed marriages as a reform. It will be irrelevant, nobody in the West mentioning it. Botha talks about allowing Africans property rights, 90-year leasehold rights in their own areas, and is called a reformer. But he is not talking about the apartheid system. In fact this is simply implementing it — you will have property rights in your own areas. That will affect a few people. Millions and millions and millions of people are not affected. So, what are called reforms today will not even be mentioned tomorrow when the struggle is addressing the central issue, when we are talking about the issue of power.

The question is not citizenship or no citizenship, but who makes that law which says I am not a citizen? Certainly. Who makes the law which says I now am a citizen? Who makes the law which imposes, who makes the law about mixed marriages? Who makes the law which abolishes the Mixed Marriages Act? These so-called reforms. The issue will be not what reform, if it is a reform, but who makes it? What is the source of power? Today we are talking about a regime which can make and unmake laws. They are called reforms. They can revoke them tomorrow. They have got the power to do that. They can pass any law, they can take their time to, unless under pressure, they can take their time to change anything and they will not change as part of this reform, the apartheid system itself. They will not do it, as part of this reform, transfer power from themselves to the majority of the people of South Africa. But that is what is the issue. Botha is not a reformer in terms of the apartheid system. He may be regarded as a reformer in manipulating peripherally. Many [word indistinct] making adjustments, those are called reforms much the same way as I said, much the same way that permission to Africans to go into a lift was regarded as a reform. But for us, we never even stopped to think over the permission to go into a lift because it was absurd in any case. As absurd as it is to say we are not citizens. A law which says I am dead when I am alive, to say I am not in South Africa when I am in South Africa, to say I was not born there, that it is not my country when it is my country, a law like that is absurd and it doesn't mean anything to us. It never meant anything to be told that we did not belong to South Africa. We would correct that situation in so far as it affected our daily lives and exposed us to arrest and prosecution, we would correct that situation when we get power, therefore the issue, the fundamental issue, is one of power.

Botha as a reformer — look at what this reformer has done. More people I think have died in this region during Botha's era than in the previous 30 years.

If that is not correct, certainly there has been a war in southern Africa which involved us because we are also bombed in Lesotho, bombed in Mozambique and bombed in Botswana. There has been a war which was in essence in defense of the apartheid (?system), in defense of white minority rule in South Africa. A war over the whole region. A war by bandits in Mozambique, a war against Angola, the war in Namibia, the war against the people of Zimbabwe, liberation war, in which South Africa was involved. All these were in defense of the status quo in South Africa, within South Africa, as against this massive slaughter which has been going on now at a very high level for more than a year.

To talk about Botha being a reformer in the face of the destruction, the lies that he is perpetrating, to say he is a reformer because he talks about a few things that do not even enter or touch the structures of apartheid, is to [word indistinct] the protection of the system, to try and lead us to believe that we have got our freedom already and we can leave it to uncle Botha to deliver the goods. Our people reject that and they have rejected it. Botha is no reformer. He is (?vicious).

But if he has done anything that could be called reform, that is because of the determined struggle of our people, nothing else. He is no voluntary reformer, if he is a reformer at all. But he is reforming nothing. We must repeat that he is reforming nothing because if he is reforming the apartheid system, it can't be reformed. it really cannot. The apartheid system will be there until it is dismantled.

A fundamental mistake we can make is to forget why Botha changes anything when he does and if he does, what makes him change?

Has he changed his heart? Has he become a convert? If his heart has changed, what changed it? All these things [words indistinct]. Any so-called reforms, these are taking place in the context of an ongoing resilient, mounting, determined struggle. Remove that element of struggle from the South African scene and that is the end of all change. Let the people accept the status quo, declare themselves happy with it. Not only will there be no change, there will be no need for change. What Botha is doing is to adjust to pressure. He is acting under pressure. If we forget that, then we misread his maneuvers as the work of a reformist.

A born reformist, a man who wants to see change, who wants to change everything, that is not Botha. If Botha was a reformist he would be reforming, making reforms, in accordance with popular demand. What is the popular demand? The popular demand is not about citizenship. The popular demand is not even about passes as pass laws, that and nothing else. The pass laws are part of the machinery of white minority rule, the way power is exercised. The pass laws are one thing, there are numerous other things. We have got to recognize, therefore, that Botha is not reforming, changing, the system, because he can't change it. We keep coming back to that.

The only people who can really remove the apartheid system are the people in power. Now Botha is in power he can't remove power from himself. He doesn't want to. He can't take power from the whites. (?He doesn't want to). He [words indistinct].

If we want change, if we want to remove the pass laws totally, if we want to make citizenship effective, political power must be in the hands of the majority of the people [word indistinct]. These

things happen by the will of the people. They take decisions, they implement the decisions. But a regime which out of the blue enacts a law which says we are not citizens any more, that demonstrates that power is in the wrong hands because that is not the position, that is not the demand of the majority of the people that they should lose their citizenship.

And if we lost our citizenship, and in practice we did, but in reality we remained citizens, but to the extent that we did lose it, we are getting it back at a time of crisis, at a time of [words indistinct] battle. We are getting it back at the price of blood, our blood and it is the struggle which is causing the apartheid regime to adjust. It is hoped, for example, by saying we are now all citizens, we are going to sit down and abandon the struggle and enjoy citizenship until we discover that it is meaningless.

So, Botha is not really reforming. The question of citizenship, as I said, we have been citizens from the time of union in 1910. Then at some point we ceased to be citizens and now we are citizens back again. But one thing has continued throughout the 70 odd years. The power has been in the hands of the white minority and it is that power we are after. So, citizenship can come and go. The pass laws can be abolished in 1953 or 1952, when they were abolished in terms of the law, only for us to find that we were confronted with more persecution under the pass laws than ever before but the law said pass laws were abolished. They abolished them then, they reinstated them in fact, now they are talking about abolishing them again.

But, however it works, if it represents any change, it is a change that comes about as a result of the struggle. Our struggle for [words indistinct]. We are no longer running campaigns against pass laws, we used to. In the fifties and before that, we had pass law campaigns because at that time we were addressing individual laws, we were still then thinking in terms of reform. [words indistinct] (?reformed it) more than 30 years ago.

Since then we have stopped campaigning against (?pass) laws. We are campaigning for popular power under which all pass laws and all evils will go. All criminal laws, all those laws which (?offer) a crime against us, all those will go when the people are in power. That is what we are now about and the fact that as we are advancing toward our objective, some of the [word indistinct] fall by the way and dropped does not change our objective.

The fact that the enemy is [words indistinct]. That doesn't alter our objective. Those things are merely a demonstration of the fact that we are in struggle and we are making headway, but it would be a disastrous mistake to pause and congratulate the enemy [words indistinct] to him or even congratulate ourselves. [Words indistinct] and further objectives. And in relation to that objective, Botha is no reformer. He is a killer. He is a murderer (?of our people). [Words indistinct] and with an occasional bread crust some of us drop [words indistinct], and at the end of the day if we accept that, that we are still sitting on the floor receiving now a crumb of bread, now a bone, now a bitter pill, according to the convenience and pleasure of the master. We reject that and our people are clear about this. We will occupy the ground that the enemy vacates does not mean he has surrendered [sentence as heard]. It does not mean we have won the jungle. But we will occupy the ground that he vacates and use it against him to pursue our objective. That is what we are about.

Heunis Asks For Understanding of Reforms

MB09060! Johannesburg SAPA in English 2327 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Oct 8 SAPA — Reform in South Africa is survival, the minister of co-operation and development, Mr Chris Heunis, said in Pietermaritzburg tonight. Addressing a gathering at a private meeting at the NG [Dutch Reformed Church] synod centre in Burger Street, Mr Heunis said that many people in the country were afraid of reform. "These people do not understand that if you cannot adapt then you cannot survive. Change is the only thing that you can be sure of. Don't fear it," Mr Heunis said.

He said that South Africa could not satisfy the damands of the world and at the same time maintain its values and standards. "South Africa will change, not because of pressures, but because of its own perceptions of justice, fairness and democracy," Mr Heunis said adding that he was becoming cynical about "moral indignation" which was a pretext for greed and self interest.

Mr Heunis, recently elected leader of the National Party in the Cape and widely regarded as heir apparent to the presidency said that there were those who would think that Natal is different and stressed that Natal is part of South Africa. He said that this did not mean that a solution could not be achieved in Natal which could not apply to the other provinces.

Referring to the recent sanctions act passed in the United States Mr Heunis said that there was more in the act than appeared on the surface. "The act reflects a strategy for the U.S. in the future," he said explaining that the values of the act would isolate South Africa. He said that whites in South Africa should stand together, not as a "ganging up" but rather to bring together the other races in the country.

CUSA Leader on Reasons for Formation of New Union

MB081811 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 8 Oct 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It's nearly 2 years since 34 trade unions in South Africa formed a federation known as the Congress of South African Trade Unions or COSATU. However, there were several unions which chose not to join. Now it seems two smaller groupings, which opted out, have decided to form their own federation. The Council of Unions of South Africa or CUSA, and the Azanian Congress of South African Trade Unions or AZACTU have agreed to merge. On the line to Johannesburg, Tim Judo spoke to Piroshaw Camay, general secretary of CUSA, and asked him why they had felt it necessary to create yet another body:

[Begin recording] [Camay] Well, we have been committed to work a unity in CUSA since 1981. We were part and parcel of the discussions which launched COSATU. In fact the COSATU constitution was drafted in our office. At that time we said to the meeting, in June last year, that we needed to ensure that the black working class was in the leadership position of the federation and not a minority leadership of other groups. We are fully committed to this principle. Hence the formation of CUSA-AZACTU, which brings the two existing federations, which are out of the COSATU alliance, into a new alliance, uniting workers thereby.

[Judo] So, what divides CUSA-AZACTU from COSATU is basically whites in leadership positions in COSATU.

[Camay] Primarily, because we believe that accomodating the aspirations of a minority leadership really does not reflect the views of a broad democratic aspiration of the most oppressed and exploited in our community. It is that aspiration that we wish to reflect in our federation.

[Judo] What about your future relationship with especially COSATU? Are you talking to them? Is your aim to (?work) with them?

[Camay] Well, we would hope that this unity will now bring about a rethink on the part of COSATU. We hope that this new alliance between CUSA and AZACTU will ensure that COSATU appropriately replies to our overtures to ensure the solidarity of workers and the unity of workers in our country. [end recording]

Parliamentary Sanctions Report Expected in 1987

MB081154 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The chairman of the Parliamentary committee dealing with sanctions and boycotts, Mr Johan Heyns, says the committee's report will probably be submitted to the speaker of Parliament before the beginning of next year's Parliamentary session. Mr Heyns, who is MP for Vasco, said in Cape Town that the committee had decided to invite a broad cross section of the private and public sectors to submit evidence on the sanctions issue. The Committee's next meeting will be held in Pretoria on 27 October. Mr Heyns said that the report would be submitted for publication in terms of the Parliamentary decision that publication would be subject to consideration of South Africa's national interest.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

8 Oct

MB081118 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1111 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 8 SAPA — Following is Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Unrest report 06h00 (7 October) to 06h00 (8 October)

"At about 00h10 this morning a handgrenade was thrown through the window of Chief Mngadi's private home in the Empdweni District, New Hanover. Chief Mngadi's 10-year-old son, Thamsa, received slight head injuries. The perpetrator(s) is/are unknown. Police investigations continue.

"In six separate incidents PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses were stoned in Soweto yesterday. Little damage was caused and no one was injured or arrested.

"In Alexandra a group of black people yesterday attempted to murder a 16-year-old black boy. He was soaked with petrol and hacked with a panga [hatchet]. The security forces dispersed the group with birdshot. The boy is in a serious condition. No arrests were made.

"At 14h15 yesterday about 300 people gathered at the Mzimhlope Hostel, Meadowlands. A shot was fired from the crowd wounding a black man in the head. Police investigations continue.

"About 100 black youths yesterday petrol-bombed a private home in the grounds of the Matsidisa Secondary School. Extensive damage was caused but no one was injured. No arrests took place."

9 Oct

MB091035 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1028 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 9 SAPA — Following is the daily unrest report issued by the Bureau for Information:

"Unrest report 06h00 (8 October) to 06h00 (9 October)

"Less than 20 incidents of unrest took place during the abovementioned 24 hours.

"At 04h15 this morning about 200 black people set fire to the house of a member of the South African Police in Soweto. Extensive damage was caused and the SAP member's 65-year-old father was slightly injured by bricks that were thrown at the house.

"At 15h15 yesterday a group of black people stoned a police vehicle in the KwaZakhele township near Port Elizabeth. One shot was fired by the security forces and a black man was slightly injured and arrested.

"At 17h00 yesterday on the farm San Maria of Mr Heyns near Pontdrif on the South African borders with Zimbabwe a landmine of Czechoslovakian origin was discovered by a black farm worker. Security forces were alerted and the mine, which was laid about 100m from the farm house and about 300m from the Limpopo River which forms the border between the RSA and Zimbabwe, was dug up and defused. It was found that a 5 kg TNT-charge booster had been planted underneath the landmine. The area was thoroughly searched and at about 08h00 this morning a similar mine was found about 150m from the Zimbabwean border."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN on U.S. Ambassador

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 7 October says American ambassador to South Africa, Herman Nickel, is not leaving a South Africa "that was making measurable progress towards freedom and justice for all." His successor Edward Perkins will face hostility from white South Africans "because his country has imposed sanctions against this country," and from blacks "because they do not understand why the White House could fight sanctions right up to the time when President Reagan had to be humiliated by his own congress." The editorial says Perkins will "have to pull a rabbit out of his top hat to convince blacks that America, including the White House, is on the side of freedom and justice."

'Focus' on Lesotho Leadership

The "Focus" column on the same page asks the question of who controls Lesotho — "the general or the king?" A Military Council is headed by Major General Metsing Lekhanya and a Council of Ministers is headed by King Moshoeshoe II. The correspondent writes that the general is commander of the Royal Lesotho Defense Force, which, "while remaining loyal to the monarch ostensibly holds the ultimate political power through the supreme Military Council, of which the general is chairman." "Knowledgeable observers in Maseru say that while General Lekhanya is not a military strongman in the sense of wielding dictatorial power, he is the dominant personality in the government." However, there is a "pervasive view" in Maseru that the king has great influence among the military leaders and may even have guided their decisions during the coup. This belief has "special import in South Africa, where there appears to be an uncomfortable suspicion that the king is more than a little sympathetic to the ANC," says the correspondent.

CITIZEN on ANC

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 7 October comments on the U.S. Congressional sanctions measure which provides that "no assistance will be given to any organisation that directly or indirectly engages in the practice of necklacing." *The Citizen* does not believe that the U.S. is going to take steps against the ANC. "The majority of the members of Congress who were keen to see South Africa punished don't care a damn whether the ANC is good or bad, Communist or not." The paper believes that the U.S. Congress sides with the blacks and "is not going to accept action against a Black Organisation which the Reagan administration itself regards as an essential element in resolving the South African situation." "Only if the ANC engages in large-scale atrocities against civilians, Black as well as White, will the perception of the ANC change from a 'liberation' organisation to that of a terroristic one."

THE STAR: Effect of Sanctions

A page 20 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 7 October says that "sanctions are prompting patriotic postures, and encouraging freebooting." It points out that South Africans cannot be expected to "submit meekly to isolation," and that to keep the economy afloat they must "minimise the effects of sanctions as best they can." "Whatever escape devices are available; whatever unexpected benefits may accrue to certain local industries, the net effect of sanctions will be to diminish and not enhance the quality of life and economic wellbeing here," says the paper. " 'Sanctions-busting' may sound like a brave exercise, but its other name is outlawry. South Africa will not be flying high, but stooping rather low, as the struggle for survival takes shape."

BUSINESS DAY on Influence of Business

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 7 October says the ability of business leaders to influence the political direction of the country is "strictly limited." "For business to have an important influence on the future, businessmen must begin by defining realistic targets," and they "would be wise to accept" that condemnations of apartheid "are invariably ineffectual." *Business Day* believes that it is time that business shook off the tendency to wait for government and "began to take its own initiatives." "If business is to have a future, it can only be secured by negotiation with representative black leaders. It is time to look beyond the Nationalists," says the editorial.

U.S. Freedom Spurs Faster Reform

On page 8 of *Business Day* Simon Barber writes from Washington: "After two years of feverish ripping at 'constructive engagement's' bodice, the US Congress has finally consummated the violation. It has not been a pretty exercise or an edifying one. It has encapsulated the worst of what is generally an admirable political system. The important thing, however, is that it is over, for the time being anyway. South Africa is at last going to be left alone, for that, if nothing else, it should be grateful," says Barber. Although not on terms of its own choosing, Pretoria is now "in a curious way free." Barber believes that this freedom "might be a psychological spur to faster reform."

RAPPORT: Reform, Discipline Necessary

Otto Krause writes on page 24 of Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 5 October that "there is an unfortunate belief that in this specific time of action, the initiative is in the hands of the radicals." However, Krause says that this is not because the "dominance of power is in the hands of the radicals." He also says that a climate of reasonableness first has to be created before one can move towards "negotiated solutions," and the reasons for the present unreasonableness are: the radical blacks believe they are on the winning side so are reluctant to negotiate since "they will in time get everything"; black leaders who may well want to negotiate are intimidated; and many blacks naively believe that foreign countries will liberate them. Peace must first be established and through the neglect of order and a "fruitless focusing on negotiations," Krause believes that a possible solution will be delayed. "Reform and discipline is the only recipe which one can follow at this time," says Krause.

BEELD on U.S. Versus ANC

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 6 October says "it is strange that the American Congress is only now checking on the truth concerning the ANC," but "better late than never." *Beeld* says that fortunately South Africa knows enough about the ANC to see whether America is "examining the heart of the organization or whether it is only a superficial

exercise." "It will also be interesting to see how America deals with the ANC's integration in the international terrorist network." *Beeld* believes that the new legislation of Congress may have "provided an unforeseen by-product."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN on Sanctions

"The international community under whose dubious mercy SWA/Namibia is placed, should keep its own house in order," says Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 1 October in a page 8 editorial. The paper objects to the fact that SWA/Namibia is placed together with other southern African territories, under the "sophisticated violence of sanctions." It points out that the territory has moved away from an "apartheid system to an open system" within a period of three years. In Namibia one can live wherever one wants to and has freedom of movement. If Namibia is to be disciplined through sanctions then "many of the countries which are calling for sanctions, should also be disciplined," says the editorial.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says Sanctions Preferable to Alternatives

MB082122 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] President Kaunda has said world sanctions agaist South Africa will not cripple the Zambian economy. In an interview with a Swedish radio company correspondent, Ragner Helen, at State House today the president said while sanctions would cost Zambia several billion dollars through the rerouting of imports and exports and finding of alternative sources of supply, they would not bring its economy to a halt. He said the support for sanctions was not based only on principles, but also calculated self-interests. Dr Kaunda said, while they would certainly hurt Zambia, their impact in bringing about majority rule in South Africa could not be compared to the calamities that Zambia would be embarked in if they were not imposed.

Kaunda Accuses W. Europe of Racism on Sanctions

MB082124 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Western Europe's failure to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa has been (?spurred) by nothing more than racial considerations, President Kaunda said today. In an interview with a London financial newspaper correspondent, Victor Malik, at State House, President Kaunda said Britain, France, and West Germany's refusal of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa defied all logic and could only be motivated by racial interests.

Dr Kaunda further said while Western Europe had unanimously fought Hilter's racism, it has failed to do the same against that in South Africa and had instead [words indistinct] its racist regime through various unacceptable excuses. He pointed out there is little difference between Hilter's regime, which the Europeans had fought, and that in South Africa. He does not know why they (?cannot find the difference).

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Discusses Sanctions, U.S. Ties

MB081916 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1859 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Harare, Oct 8, SAPA — The prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said today Zimbabwe would only embark on sanctions "in the context in which these have been correlated and are already applicable to South Africa." The measures it adopted would depend on those taken by the U.S, the European Community, the Commonwealth and the Nordic countries, he said, addressing a news conference after his return from the UN General Assembly in New York.

Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe had not yet set a date for implementing its own "package," which "operates within the overall package of the Commonwealth."

The Commonwealth secretary-general, Sir Shridath Ramphal, had "mooted" November as a possible date for the implementation of the measures agreed by six of the seven Commonwealth states whose leaders met in London in August, when the organisation had "taken a look" at what the U.S., the EEC, and the Nordic countries were doing.

"Zambia and Zimbabwe's own sanctions can only add to the effect of the overall programme of sanctions. They alone would be meaningless. And so they will be embarked upon in the context in which these have been correlated and are already applicable to South Africa," he said.

The third Commonwealth member among the six "Front-Line" States, Botswana, has indicated that it cannot apply sanctions because of its geographical position.

Mr Mugabe expressed regret that while he and his foreign minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, had been in the U.S., it had been impossible to deliver the Non-Aligned Movement's message on disarmament to President Reagan.

Dr Mangwende hoped to deliver the call to the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, in Moscow today, he said, citing the episode as an example of how Zimbabwe's priorities differed from those of the Reagan administration.

"We all wanted the message to be delivered while we were still there so we would not have to go back," said Mr Mugabe, who took over as chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement at its recent summit in Harare. Mr Mugabe said improvement of relations between Washington and Harare had to be left to the Americans. "We are convinced we have sinned against no man," said the prime minister. The U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa had, on the other hand, led to increased activity by UNITA in Angola and Renamo in Mozambique. If this continued, the U.S. would merit more criticism, he said, referring to the withdrawal of 22 million U.S. dollars (about R48 million) in aid this year.

Mr Mugabe said the U.S. ambassador designate to Zimbabwe, Mr James Rawlings, was not to blame because the firm of which he is southern African chairman and president, Union Carbide, was a major sanctions breaker during Rhodesia's 1965-79 UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence] years.

Zimbabwe is believed to be committed to severing direct air links with South Africa, which will affect some 50 flights a week between Durban, Johannesbrug, Harare and Bulawayo. This could cause major inconvenience and expense for businessmen and families divided by the Limpopo. The position of the "trade missions" maintained by the two governments in Johannesbrug and Harare respectively, is also in question. Other sanctions include bans on the import of South African iron and steel and agricultural produce.

Further on Mugabe Comments

MB081806 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has said Zimbabwe should analyze the impact sanctions against South Africa are likely to cause on Frontline States and the areas of assistance that will be required. Speaking at a press conference in Harare, this afternoon, Comrade Mugabe urged some developed countries like Canada to extend their programs of technical and financial aid to the Frontline States.

On the talks with the American secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, the prime minister said they discussed some issues relating to the various areas of disarmament, and the United States Administration's attitude on sanctions against South Africa. The prime minister also said the Nonaligned Movement's (?group) of foreign ministers should visit the United States, West Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom to gain support for sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

On the meeting which is to take place soon between the Soviet leader, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and the American President, Mr Ronald Reagan, Comrade Mugabe said he hoped that there will be an agreement to the ban of all nuclear weapons. He said he has seen the release (?by) the American President. He said he personally does not see much to improve by the two leaders, although there must be some endeavor to (?thrash) world problems once every year.

Asked about Zimbabwe's relations with the United States following the walkout by the former United States President, Mr Jimmy Carter, from the American independence anniversary reception in Harare, Comrade Mugabe said there is nothing wrong Zimbabwe did, because it was telling the truth.

While in the United States, Comrade Mugabe met the American black singer, Stevie Wonder, and invited him to visit Zimbabwe.

ZANU-ZAPU Schism Seen in Minister's Actions

MB081019 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0936 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Bulawayo Oct 8 SAPA — A deepening crisis on tribal lines is reported in the ranks of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) Party in the Bulawayo area following the arrest at the weekend of three top officials on the orders of a cabinet minister. The party's supporters are heavily outnumbered in Matabeleland by those of Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU, which has now reached an advanced stage in unity talks with Mr Mugabe. Dispruption in the ruling party's structure in Matabeleland could greatly complicate Mr Mugabe's task of integrating ZAPU into it while maintaining ZANU (PF) aims and ideology.

The Chronicle newspaper said ZANU (PF) provincial chairman Dr Callistus Ndlovu, who defected from ZAPU three years ago, ordered police to arrest district officials for allegedly organising a boycott of a meeting he convened in Bulawayo. They had claimed the ruling party's organisation was "disintegrating" in the area due to tribalism shown by Dr Ndlovu, an Ndebele. Dr Ndlovu, who is minister of industry and technology and a member of Mr Mugabe's central committee, telephoned the officer in charge of Luveve police station and instructed him to arrest the ZANU (PF) district chariman, Mr Berbard Chiwawa, the political commissar, Mr Farayi Chipunza, and secretary, Mr Lyton Majada. Armed police later picked up the three men, but it is not clear what offence they are alleged to have committed.

The Chronicle, which like its sister paper, *The Herald*, is controlled by the para-statal mass media trust, says seven Bulawayo districts have now petitioned the elite Politburo, accusing Dr Ndlovu of being dictatorial and "organising the party on tribal lines." "The allegation by Comrade Ndlovu that there is a clique that has been participating against the recruitment of Ndebeles into ZANU (PF) is false," said the petition. "Instead, Comrade Ndlovu has proved that he is trying to build up an Ndebele ZANU (PF) in Matabeleland as a whole."

It blamed poor leadership for the ruling party's failure to capture any of the 15 House of Assembly seats in the province at last year's general election.

Dr Ndlovu, a close associate of Mr Nkomo during the 1972-80 war when he was ZAPU's representative at the United Nations, was alleged to have criticised the running of other, Shona-dominated provinces of ZANU (PF). He is today the second most prominent Ndebele in Mr Mugabe's party after the minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, who holds Politburo rank.